

MORE MACHINERY  
BOUGHT AND SOLD

Through P.-D. Wants than through  
any other medium west of the Mis-  
sissippi.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FIFTY-TWO PAGES.

MORE HELP  
WANTED ADS

In this issue than in any other news-  
paper published west of the Mississippi  
today.

VOL. 54. NO. 172.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## 800 EXCURSIONISTS GO TO HOLY LAND

CELTIC, BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT,  
IS CHARTERED BY THEM.

MANY THEOLOGIANS ABOARD

Management Has Arranged for Re-  
ligious Services and Worldly  
Amusements on Long Voyage.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—All aboard for  
Egypt! Eight hundred excursionists left  
today on a pleasure trip of 13,000 or 14,000  
miles.

They sailed on the Celtic, the biggest  
ship that floats. She has been ballasted  
with coal and water, and will carry no  
freight or storage. She has taken aboard  
an inexhaustible supply of beef and all  
kinds of provisions and wines.

A dozen guides and physicians are go-  
ing along.

There are, by actual count, 179 episcopates,  
clergymen, 76 bank officials and 100 Bible  
students.

The theologians have formed a club. It  
is their intention to study a library on the  
Holy Land and its traditions that has been  
placed on board the vessel, and to listen  
to a course of lectures from professors of  
sacred history.

The lectures will be delivered aboard  
ship.

There are many school teachers, doc-  
tors and lawyers on the list. A band to  
furnish music for dancing was taken and  
"ping-pong" sets have been provided, so  
that the varying tastes of the travelers  
for favorite recreations may be gratified.

As the Celtic has 10 decks, there need  
be no clash between the study of theology  
and more worldly recreations. By special  
permission of Manager J. Bruce Ismay of  
the White Star line, the rule of the com-  
pany which permits only the Church of  
England service to be observed on the  
ships of the company, has been suspended,  
so that the ministers of the different de-  
nominations can get together, but even  
then there are decks and water-tight and  
air-tight bulkheads enough should differ-  
ent denominations desire to worship at  
the same time on Sunday.

Two hundred more persons wanted to go  
along, but there was no room.

## BUSIEST MEN IN WALL STREET AS SEEN IN BUSINESS HOURS



J. PIERPONT MORGAN  
MEETING A. A. HOUSTON,  
PARTNER OF MR. YERKES IN LONDON  
TUNNEL SCHEME, JUST OUTSIDE OF  
MR. MORGAN'S OFFICE

RUSSELL SAGE  
HURRYING TO A  
DIRECTOR'S MEETING

J. HILL RUSHING  
BACK FROM  
LUNCHEON

Sketched from life by Haydon Jones.

## A NEW MACHINE THAT WILL FLY

At Least Its Inventor is Sure  
of It.

OFFERED TO WORLD'S FAIR

KANSAS MAN THINKS HE HAS  
THE SECRET.

Says Its Principle Is Valuable Action,  
as in the Wing of a Bird, and  
Machines Can Be Sold  
for \$300.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 8.—Mr. E.  
R. Shepherd of 415 Osgood street, this city  
thinks he has solved the question of aerial  
navigation in a machine that can be made  
and sold for \$300, thus bringing flying ma-  
chines within the reach of all.

Mr. Shepherd is a philanthropist and he ge-  
nerously offers to freely assign his discovery  
to the management of the St. Louis World's  
Fair. Following is his statement of the dis-  
covery:

"Believing that I have discerned the true  
principle of natural flight—that I have dis-  
covered the secret so long and so persistent-  
ly sought for by inventive and adventurous  
man—and not caring at my advanced age  
to undertake the arduous labor of practical  
demonstration, I offer to freely assign the  
discovery to the St. Louis World's Fair As-  
sociation, if they are willing to accept it,  
and if not, to any one, preferably a St.  
Louisian, who will engage to take the work  
up and perfect one or more machines for  
exhibition at the coming World's Fair.

"Claims and drawings have been deposited  
to protect the discovery until a caveat is  
filed and application made for a patent on  
the air-valve in its application to aerial  
navigation. The patent might be worth  
millions to the Fair Association, and it will  
cost them nothing. A dozen of these ma-  
chines of various sizes in use at the Fair  
would prove an immense attraction. A  
successful flying machine would freely be  
accorded the honor of being the greatest  
wonder of the world. People who take little  
interest in balloons and balloon airships  
would cross continents to behold a genuine,  
sure enough flying machine.

### The Air Valve

Is the Thing.

"The one distinctive principle practical-  
ized in the wing of the bird is that of the  
air valve. The action of the wing in all  
its movements is valvular, not only between  
the quills, but around the edges of the  
wing. The folding and spreading of the  
wing is also valvular in principle, the whole  
idea being to raise the wing without re-  
sistance or displacement of air. The air valve  
being open, and being it quickly down with  
valves closed so as to raise the body by  
leverage on the wing.

"In trying to imitate the bird men have  
failed to look behind the outlines of mere  
mechanical form and have consequently  
failed to discern the fundamental principle  
involved in bird flight. Hence the struc-  
ture of all sorts of fanciful monstrosities,  
which utterly failed to fulfill the ex-  
pectations of their builders.

"From the bird we get two ideas. First,  
the principle of direct, positive action on  
the air. There is nothing about the bird  
to justify the use of rotating vanes and  
which have been so dear to the would-be  
flyer's heart ever since the experiments of  
Henson in 1847. While the screw is able  
to generate power deep down in a ponderous  
fluid like suit water, its inadaptability to  
air is strikingly apparent to any practical  
mind.

It is plainly manifest that the air-  
valve is the key and the only key that un-  
locks the mystery of aerial flight. Roughly  
and approximately stated, to construct  
a machine to carry one or two persons, I  
would make a frame four feet by six feet  
on the ground and nine feet high, using  
aluminum tubing. On each side two wings,  
one above the other, four by ten feet, pro-  
jecting two feet for and aft, to work en-  
tirely vertically instead of being hinged to the  
body and giving the wing motion. The ex-  
ceeding levity of the air called for only for  
rapidly, but for all the directness of action  
possible. The upper and lower pairs of  
wings are to work alternately, the up-  
motion being one-third or one-half quicker  
than the down.

The wing frames are to be made of  
aluminum, with aluminum wires crossing  
each other like a net, 2 inches more or  
less apart, forming meshes 2 inches square.  
The wires to be soldered at each inter-  
section. Brass or other springs metallic valves  
1/2 inches square, this is as practicable as  
possible, to be soldered to one edge on the  
wire. Ten of body to be covered with a  
rigid, valvular canopy 10 by 12 feet, like  
wings, making, with the upper wings, an  
air-tight canopy 10 by 12 feet square, to  
act as a parachute in case of accident.  
Above could be extended, if through neces-  
sary, as an umbrella parachute.

As a flying machine is not expected to  
take the place of a balloon, but to op-  
erate near the earth, the 20 square feet of  
all the wings and canopy would certainly  
set the machine safely down on one or two  
hundred feet to the ground, landing on  
legs of rubber or coil springs. For pro-  
pellers, valvular paddles at the sides or  
valvular vibrating fans behind or before  
or both. But as the propelling power nec-  
essary will be small, compared with the  
lifting power, a screw propeller might be  
found adequate. A pair of naphtha or other  
motors need not weigh over 20 pounds or  
cost over \$250, but the new storage battery  
recently invented will greatly reduce both  
cost and weight.

### Flying Machines

For Everybody, Only \$300.

"These machines can be built and sold  
at a good profit for \$300, thus placing them  
within the reach of people of ordinary  
means. They would be less expensive and  
more comfortable than a horse and buggy.  
Instead of harnessing up and taking a spin  
on the boulevard, merely step to the floor's  
room, run it out, take a seat, touch the  
lever of the lifting motor and straight up it  
rises. When high enough, reduce the speed  
of the wings, start the propeller and  
take a whirl through the air over the tops  
of trees and houses. Nothing could be more  
exciting.

"Mr. Shepherd has ever been to fly, to  
navigate the air. Public interest in the  
automobile wheel has been great, and when  
once the automobile flies appears upon  
the stage of action. As a son of progress  
and absolute safety, the auto-flier will leap  
popular favor as nothing has ever done be-  
fore.

"The basic principle of natural flight has  
revealed admits of sufficient variety in ap-  
plication to insure constant and great im-  
provement. I am not a mechanic and hence  
cannot claim to have a practical machine. The  
practical utilization are necessarily crude and  
imperfect. The builder  
will follow his own ideas as to form, pro-  
portion, method, action, material, etc.

"A six or eight-pound wild goose employs  
certainly less than two square feet of wing  
surface. If two square feet of wing surface  
will lift one pound, the four square feet of  
square feet of wing surface will lift four  
pounds. The machine need not weigh more  
than the weight of the person it will carry  
plus the weight of the machine, and a carrying  
capacity of two persons."

## THESE TITLED MAIDENS WILL BEAR THE QUEEN'S TRAIN.



THE LADIES JULIET AND ALTHEA GARDNER, TRAIN BEARERS TO THE QUEEN.

Especially coronation honors have been bestowed on these children by King Edward's consort. They are her especial fa-  
vorites, and are frequently her guests, to the mutual pleasure of Queen and little ones.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—All conversation here  
dimly turns to the King's coronation.  
One of the latest and most interesting de-  
tails of that royal spectacle is the selection  
of the two little daughters of Lord Burgh-  
lere, pronounced "Burlair," to attend Queen  
Alexandra at the ceremony. They will  
serve in the capacity of train bearers, and  
two prettier children for the distinguished  
task would not be found in all England.

The ladies Juliet and Althea Gardner, for  
their father is better known as Mr. Her-  
bert Gardner than as Lord Burghlere, are

especial favorites of the Queen. She is fond  
of having them around her, and it was this  
desire, together with her eagerness to de-  
light the childish mind, that dictated their  
selection for posts of honor in the coronation  
procession.

As Herbert Gardner, Lord Burghlere sat  
in the House of Commons as Liberal mem-  
ber for Saffron Walden for many years.  
He was president of the board of agricul-  
ture during the whole tenure of office of  
the late Liberal government. His wife is  
the eldest sister of Lord Carnarvon. They  
have one other daughter besides the two  
who have been honored by the Queen.

### JENNINGS FIELD ENLARGED.

A Heavy Strata of Oil in the Pelican  
Well at 1800 Feet.

JENNINGS, La., Feb. 8.—The drillers of  
the Pelican oil well struck a very heavy  
strata of oil at a depth of 1800 feet. There  
is a considerable amount of gas, but not  
quite enough to be a gusher. They are  
going still deeper in hopes of a gusher.  
This well is located three miles from town  
near Sulphur Springs, and when brought  
in will enlarge the Jennings field to a great  
extent. The well is about two miles from  
the Jennings No. 1 well.

## READ HIS P.-D. IN FAR OFF AFRICA

IN IT ALBERT H. WALSH LEARN-  
ED OF LOST SISTER.

ST. ANN'S SISTERS REARED HER

Ellen Walsh Did Not Know Foster  
Mother Was Not Her Own  
Blood Till Wedded.

While reading the Post-Dispatch in far  
away South Africa, Albert H. Walsh,  
whose home is in New Orleans, was attract-  
ed by a St. Louis news item. It may lead  
to a reunion with his sister, whom he has  
not seen since childhood.

The story was to the effect that Ellen  
Walsh, was left to the care of the Sisters of  
St. Ann's Asylum, when a mere baby.  
Nothing it seems was learned of her par-  
entage and she was subsequently adopted.  
Not until she was about to be married  
did Ellen know that she was only a foster  
child.

She went to the sisters, but they could  
tell her nothing.

Then the young woman told her story to  
the Post-Dispatch.

In answer thereto Mr. Walsh of New  
Orleans sent the following communication to  
the Post-Dispatch:

New Orleans, Feb. 1.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
Would you be kind enough to find out the where-  
abouts of Ellen Walsh. I believe she is my sister,  
from whom I was separated in 1818. We were then  
babies. She was placed in a St. Louis boarding  
asylum.

I was down in South Africa when I picked up  
a copy of your paper and read the item about her.  
Hoping this to be my lost sister who I believed  
was dead and thanking you for the insertion of this  
letter, I remain, very truly yours,  
ALBERT H. WALSH.

Postoffice General Delivery, New Orleans, La.  
Miss Walsh did not leave her address at the  
Post-Dispatch office. It is thought she  
lives on Eighteenth street, between Moran  
and Franklin avenue.

## PUT HER HUSBAND IN BARRED CAGE

KEPT HIM THERE THREE DAYS  
AND NIGHTS.

MME. RAVELOTE WAS JEALOUS

French Wife's Love So Ardent That  
Her Husband Tells Divorce Court  
He Cannot Endure It.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Pretty Mme. Ravelote's  
love for her husband is so intense, he de-  
clares, he cannot endure it longer, so he  
has asked the court to grant him a di-  
vorce.

Among other things which M. Ravelote  
alleges to substantiate his complaint that  
his wife's affection and jealous tempera-  
ment are intolerable he says that three  
months ago he casually mentioned at table  
that a certain woman he was acquainted  
with before he married would come to town  
within a few days, whereupon the young  
wife flew into a towering rage and threw  
the crockery about, doing great damage  
and endangering his life. Peace was made  
after several hours of such stormy argu-  
ment and the husband promised not to see  
the woman in question during her stay in  
Paris.

Nevertheless his wife remained suspicious  
and he testified that she caused to be con-  
structed, unknown to him and in a distant  
room of their house, a cage like those used  
in menageries, into which, with the help  
of a powerful servant maid and the coach-  
man, she thrust him, intending to keep him  
thus imprisoned until the woman who had  
excited her jealousy left Paris.

Ravelote alleges that he would not have  
been released until then had not his brother  
happened to call and discover the situation.  
The captivity lasted, the petitioner asserts,  
three days and three nights, during which  
time the wife passed food through the bars  
and let her husband sleep on the cage floor  
rather than risk letting him out.

The wife was not represented in court,  
and the judge issued an order for her ap-  
pearance a fortnight hence, to corroborate  
or deny the petitioner's almost incredible  
charges.

## SALISBURY'S SON DEFIES COMMONS

IGNORES RULES IN OPPOSING DE-  
CEASED WIFE'S SISTER'S BILL.

CHAMBERLAIN TAUNTS IRISH

Dillon Retorts Hotly, but Is Not Re-  
buked by the Speaker for His  
Stinging Words.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.  
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Parliament has been  
exceptionally lively this week.

Lord Hugh Cecil, the Marquis of Salis-  
bury's favorite son, with a few other sprigs  
of nobility associated with the High Church  
party, obstructed the progress of the bill  
to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's  
sister by loitering in the division lobby of  
the House of Commons and defying the re-  
quests of the tellers appointed by the  
speaker to register their votes.

At the last session, when certain Irish  
members refused to enter the division lobby  
after challenging a division, the speaker  
promptly ordered in the police to drag them  
from their seats.

This week, when the prime minister's son,  
Dillon and their cousin, Earl Percy, re-  
fused to leave the lobby, they remained not  
only unpunished, but unrebuked. They were  
allowed, in fact, in defiance of the order and  
will of the vast majority of the House, to  
carry out their object of preventing the bill  
from being committed.

Then on Thursday night Colonial Sec-  
retary Chamberlain raised a brief but bitter  
storm by attributing the opposition of the  
Irish members to suspending sitting under  
the new rules during the dinner hour to the  
poverty that made "cheap dinners" a con-  
sideration to them.

This contemptible taunt, coming from a  
minister, too, sent a shudder through the  
assembly, and when Dr. Dillon hotly char-  
acterized it as "dirty and insolent" the  
speaker did not demand from him the ex-  
planation that such language under conditions  
of ordinary provocation would have in-  
curred.

### MEDALLION TO JOHN RUSKIN.

It Was Unveiled at Westminster Ab-  
bey by His Cousin.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A bronze medallion  
memorial of the late John Ruskin was un-  
veiled at noon in Westminster Abbey by  
Mrs. Arthur Severn, Ruskin's cousin, in  
the presence of a distinguished gathering.  
The memorial is in the poet's corner above  
the Sir Walter Scott memorial and beside  
the Oliver Goldsmith memorial.



## THE GANT ENGINE OF THE RAIL, "989"

Biggest and Most Powerful  
Locomotive in the World.

FIREBOX BIG AS A BEDROOM

HAULS A TRAIN ONE AND A HALF  
MILES LONG.

Ten Massive Driving Wheels as Tall  
as a Man Go Round on This  
Monster That Is Now  
Coming West.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The  
world's biggest and most powerful locomotive,  
built here, has left for the far West,  
where it will haul heavy freight on the  
Santa Fe. It represents the highest  
achievement in locomotive design, the most  
valuable effort of American builders to pro-  
duce an engine of enormous tractive power,  
adapted to the rugged roadbeds of the  
transcontinental lines. As a bold venture  
in massiveness, "989's" rigorous service  
tests in the mountains of the trans-Missouri  
will attract the attention of the rail-  
way engineers of the world. The builders  
of England and the continent judged Amer-  
icans insane when they passed the 100-ton  
mark, but here is a monster weighing  
without the 26-ton tender 240,000 pounds,  
22 times as much as the historic De Witt  
Clinton.

From the end of the tender to the point  
of the pilot this giant of the rail measures  
79 feet. Two engines of the 100-ton type, if  
they could be suspended in the air, one  
above the other, would reach a height near-  
ly as great as that of Niagara.

15 Feet Above  
the Ties.  
The top of the stunted smokestack is 15  
feet above the ties and to such a great  
height does the dome reach, that its top  
is to be taken off before the locomotive  
could pass in safety under the overhead  
bridges between Schenectady and Buffalo.

The massive boiler, nearly seven feet in di-  
ameter, is perched so high in the air that  
a tall man can stand under it. But what  
the dome top is 13 feet above the driving-  
wheel axles, the center of gravity is very  
low—several inches below the top line of  
the drivers.

The engine gets its great stability from  
its massive frames, cylinder castings, driv-  
ing-wheels and driving mechanism.

On a level track in these 100-ton type,  
a mile and a half long, carrying the  
weight of 10,000 acres of wheat. Its active  
power is exactly 24,000 horsepower. It  
could lift this amount of dead weight. Its  
greatest wheel has "989's" sets world's  
record hauling power.

Ten Massive  
Driving Wheels.  
Ten massive driving wheels, nearly as  
tall as a man, and so heavily counterbal-  
anced that they appear almost solid, grip  
the rails of the track in these 100-ton type,  
which gave the name DeCade to this type  
of engine—a weight of 22,000 pounds is  
carried. The heavy truck carries but 14  
tons, much of the weight of the saddle  
and cylinder castings being distributed over  
the drivers by the equalizer beam so dis-  
tinctive of American design.

To make use of this unprecedented driv-  
ing weight of 115 tons, "989" must produce  
steam as no other engine ever has.

Following the growing practice among the  
railways of the Southwest, the Santa Fe  
will burn oil in this, its most costly en-  
gine. The firebox, made of carbon steel, tested  
to a tensile strength of 60,000 pounds to the  
square inch, is 18 feet in diameter and  
of a 10-foot diameter. Its two thick shells  
are held together by nearly 200,000 stay-  
bolts, each one capable of lifting a yard  
engine without breaking.

The grate area is 60 square feet, unap-  
proached in any locomotive ever built. The  
bottom of the firebox reaches out over the  
tops of the drivers, after the fashion of  
recent American locomotives.

Beats the Briton  
Two to One.  
The most remarkable feature of "989's"  
construction is the unprecedented heating  
surface. The boiler, 18 feet in diameter,  
mineral hauled was put in service on one  
of the English railways and all of the fore-  
most technical journals spoke of its remark-  
able heating surface—2,500 square feet, the record  
in English construction. The Santa Fe's  
great freight measures nearly double that  
of the English record breaker, or exactly  
4,000 square feet. Between the tubes, the  
"989's" boiler measures 18 1/2 feet and in this  
big barrel are massed 413 flues, two and  
one-quarter inches in diameter. Placed end  
to end these flues would make a pipe a  
mile and a half long. It is this great  
stretch of tubing, constructed in a space of  
25 cubic yards that gives this wonderful  
heating surface.

FEAR A TUNNEL INTO MINT  
Strange Noises Underground Remind  
San Francisco Officials That  
There Is an Old Sewer  
Near the Vault.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Supt. Leach  
of the United States mint is afraid bur-  
glars will break into the strong boxes of  
the big money-coining establishment and  
carry off some of the gold and silver coins  
gold. In the basement of the building are  
two large vaults, in which are stored \$25,000,000 in gold coins. The money has been  
stored for the last four years. When it was  
put there the vault doors were made re-  
sistant to fire, and the vaults were filled  
with strong bolts, and over the vaults  
and across the cracks of the doors mas-  
sive sea walls were placed by special agents  
of the government, who came from Wash-  
ington to count the money as it went into  
the two strong rooms. Ever since, when  
the gold and silver in the mint has been  
weighed, the coins in the two vaults have  
passed over when on examination the seals  
on the doors were found to be unbroken.

A few days ago it was decided to un-  
der the two strong rooms, over which  
for the hoarded gold to vaults on —e first  
floor of the mint building, where guards  
could walk around and over and under the  
rooms that held the coins. This transfer  
of the money from the vaults where it was  
stored for so long is not being made with-  
out a purpose. Officers of the mint say  
there has been a feeling of insecurity for  
the coin in the two vaults on the main-  
ment floor ever since the vault at the Seely  
minting works was so easily entered and  
the bars of gold were carried away.

Ten days ago the guards on the night  
watch at the mint were cautioned to be  
very vigilant and it was because of a tale  
of strange sounds that came from the vaults  
reported he had heard coming from  
below the floor of the basement. The  
watch about the vaults was doubled, and  
hour after hour sat with straining ears  
listening for a sound that might mean  
pick that was said to be coming from the  
earth beneath the gold rooms.

Some of the watchmen are old men. They  
tell of an old wooden sewer that at one  
time ran across the lots under where the  
mint now stands, and it was not removed  
when the mint was erected. When the  
sewer was put down on Fifth street the  
old wooden box was forgotten, and no one  
knew where it now leads to. It was hint-  
ed by some of the guards that the line of  
the old sewer was being used as a guide  
by some expert in the work of tunneling  
for gold.

The fresh guards sent down into the base-  
ment of the mint to investigate strange  
hammering started at every noise. They  
did hear something. What was the cause  
of it they could not tell, but their reports  
were clear for unreasons.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS  
The Delicatessen Lunch Rooms used 127,000  
loaves of bread last year.

## A Strauss and Stumer MILLINERY & CLOAKS BROADWAY & ST CHARLES ST. THE Last and Greatest Bargain-Giving Week ... Of Our Basement Sale of ... Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists and Furs.

(We Close the Basement Cloak Department This Week.)  
We don't want a garment to be left over after this week if price will move them.  
**Monday's Basement Clean-Up Prices**  
Unmatchable by Any House in the City.

"A Word—Common sizes go quick—Come Early."

**Any Raglan in the house, . . . \$4.98**

\$1.00 Flannelette Waists. . . . .	25c	\$18 fine quality Velvet Skirts, satin band trimmed. . . . .	\$4.98
\$35.00 Fine Seal Fur Jackets. . . . .	\$12.98	\$8.00 Flannel Waists (one of the best bargains offered). . . . .	\$2.48
\$2.25 Children's Fur Sets. . . . .	75c	\$12.00 Tailor-Made Suits (only 50 left—hurry up). . . . .	\$3.48
\$25.00 Fur Scarfs and Collarettes. . . . .	\$9.98	\$10.00 Silk Petticoats (double ruffle, big bargain). . . . .	\$3.98
\$15.00 Fine Kersey Cloth and fur trimmed Capes. . . . .	\$5.98	\$1.50 Flannel Waists. . . . .	39c
\$15 and \$20 Fine Velour Jackets. . . . .	\$7.98	\$15 and \$20 Tailor-made Suits, the bargain of the day, for. . . . .	\$6.98

**Silk Waist Special.**  
1 lot Silk and Velvet Waists—regular \$6 goods—just  
for tomorrow's flyer, in the basement,  
at. . . . . **\$1.48**  
NO GOODS EXCHANGED. NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED DURING THIS SALE.

**Special in 27-inch Cloaks.**  
100 27-inch Cloaks—our regular \$8.00 and \$10 garments  
—no need to be without a good cloak  
now—Monday's price, think of it. . . . . **\$2.48**

**GLUCOSE THE NEW  
TIE THAT BINDS**

**Rockefeller and Morgan in  
an \$80,000,000 Deal.**

**WORKING HAND AND GLOVE**

**JUST A NEW TRUST MODELED ON  
THE OLD LINES.**

**These Two Financiers Will Attempt to  
Check the Operations of the Rog-  
ers-Stillman Combination  
in the Copper Market.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Wall street is in-  
terested in the official announcement today  
of more tie to bind the financial in-  
terests of J. Pierpont Morgan and John D.  
Rockefeller. This time it is glucose, and in-  
volves \$80,000,000.

Wall street was told that J. P. Morgan,  
John D. Rockefeller, Marshall Field, Nor-  
man B. Hiram and William Rockefeller are  
members of the underwriting syndicate  
which is financing the new glucose trust.  
The new company which is to merge all  
the glucose and starch manufacturing in-  
terests in the United States, secured its  
Jockey charter in the tube when it was to-  
day was it known that Morgan and the  
Standard Oil capitalists were interested in  
it.

The corn products company—the glucose  
trust holding company—is to have a capital  
of \$80,000,000, and will be headed by the  
Morgan-Rockefeller-Field syndicate.

"The street" believes that the richest  
man in the world and the greatest organizer  
of industrial corporations in the world have  
formed a business partnership for the de-  
velopment of great business interests.

Rockefeller and Morgan have been work-  
ing hand and glove for months. In nearly  
every big deal in which Morgan is now  
interested Rockefeller is likewise interest-  
ed.

They are together in the billion dollar  
steel trust. The Rockefeller capital is one  
of the biggest factors in the Morgan billion  
dollar railroad trust.

They have joined hands in the move-  
ment to check the alleged "market rig-  
ging" of Henry H. Rogers, William Rocke-  
feller, James Stillman and other members  
of the Amalgamated Copper Co. and stand  
together in the fight now on to hold the  
market steady and to keep Amalgamated  
Copper above the point where Rogers et  
al. are said to have sold "short." If it  
should develop later, as it is now  
affirmed it will, that J. P. Morgan will  
finance the big Metropolitan deal, instead  
that John D. Rockefeller will be a mem-  
ber of the underwriting syndicate.

Every day and Sunday, too. "The Lady Flyer."  
Leaves Union Station at—8:22.

**DYNAMITE WORE AN ALIAS**

**Transfer Company Gets Judgement  
Against Witte Hardware Com-  
pany of St. Louis for \$500.**

In the Circuit Court at Belleville Friday  
the jury in the case of the Air Line Trans-  
fer Co. against the Witte Hardware Co. of  
St. Louis gave a verdict for \$500 to the  
transfer company.

The suit grew out of the explosion of a  
quantity of dynamite and powder which had  
been shipped by the hardware company  
and which exploded, as it was being han-  
dled by the transfer company.

The explosion caused the death of Harry  
Branch, a son of John Branch, president of  
the company, and destroyed considerable  
property.

The suit was based on the fact that the  
dynamite was shipped as powder.  
Suits have been brought by Mr. Branch  
against the hardware company for dam-  
ages for the death of his son.

**Three Million Live at Sea.**  
From the Washington Star.  
It is said that in less than 2,000,000 persons  
live habitually on the high seas—that is, on the  
decks of ocean-going ships. Last year more  
than 2,000,000 of these sea-birds were seen.  
The sea-birds, however, are not the only ones  
who live on the high seas. Several million  
persons are actively endeavoring to improve the  
condition of the water when they go to sea and  
move all the regulations which await him on  
the sea borders of our great cities. It is a  
blessed thing that the sea-birds should be so  
near to the glorious instincts of Americans.

ENTIRE  
BANKRUPT  
"BOSTON"  
STOCK AT  
56 CENTS  
ON THE \$

**A  
BANNER  
SALE**

THE CENTURY  
BROADWAY & ST. CHARLES ST.

NOTHING  
RESERVED  
WE MUST  
CLEAR THE  
WAY FOR  
NEW GOODS

Here are some crack-a-jack specials in DOMESTICS. Remnants of Genu- in Eldesten, regular value 50c Monday 20c Majestic Calico—black and white—Mon- day special at yard 3c 58 pieces Sateen Foulards—all new and up-to-date "colors" Monday 7 1/2c Lonsdale Muslin—Monday, from 9 to 10 yard limit 5c

Keep Your Eye Open for Our Offerings in Cloaks, Skirts and Shirt Waists Our buyer is about to spring a big sensation and you may expect wonderful bargains in this department for Spring and Summer.

**Banner Sale in DRESS GOODS.** Moving our Dress Goods Department. Must have room for Spring Goods. Don't fail to take advantage of our final clearance of Woolen Dress Goods. Below are a few of the numerous bargains we have to offer:

38-inch Black English Canvas Cloth—very much in vogue for early spring wear—worth 50c—Special for Monday 35c 38-inch Black Dotted Poplin—a handsome and durable cloth for ladies' dresses—worth 50c—Special Monday 59c 54-inch Black Scotch Cheviot—guaranteed not to spot or shrink—worth 50c—Special Monday 75c 38-inch All-Wool Gray Homespun—beautiful goods for odd skirt—worth 50c—Special Monday 39c 15 pieces All-Wool Waistings in stripes, figures and plain col- ors—your last chance to secure an elegant fab- ric for a little money—worth from 50c to 75c per yard—Special Monday—your choice 39c

**LINEN SPECIALS.** 72-inch Double Weight Half Bleached Damask—actual worth 49c 54-inch Full Bleached Satin Finished Damask—our 40c goods—Monday, yard sale 29c 58-inch Turkey Red Damask—colors are reliable—worth 50c—Monday, yard sale 15c 15 pieces Heavy Half Bleached Damask, 60 inches wide—usual price 20c—Monday we will sell them at, yard sale 15c Largest and Heaviest Turkish Bath Towel in the house, size 25x52 inch—never sold less than 25c—Monday the price is, each 25c Our \$1.25 Red Special Monday 98c

**NOTIONS.** 65 boxes of fine Hair Pins, worth 5c a box, Monday sale, box 2c 120 dozen pieces of elegant feather-stitched Braids, in white and colors, actual value 75c a piece, Monday sale 3c 30 boxes of Pans Buttons, 50 in a box, worth 5c a box, Monday sale, box 2c 250 dozen Pearl Buttons, worth from 7c to 10c a dozen, Monday sale at, doz 3c

**Special in DINNER SETS.** 100-piece Decorated Dinner Sets, new colors, new shapes, best English and American porcelain—worth \$9.00, each, Monday only \$5.98

**Second Millinery and Ribbons Take Floor** 1000 Street Hats, Child's Hats, Hat Shapes, Misses' Hats, Children's Tan O'Shauness, Baby Caps, etc., put in one lump—some of these 25c All Fine Trimmed Hats, consisting of goods worth up to \$15.00, AT YOUR OWN PRICE—We must get rid of them. 1 big lot Flowers, consisting of a large variety of almost everything—slightly soiled but just the thing for masquerade suits, etc.—Monday, choice, bunch 2c

5000 yards All-Silk and Satin Tafteta Ribbons, sold regularly at 10c to 25c yard—full 4 inches wide—Monday, while it lasts, yd 5c

**10c** Bring this "ad" with you **5c**

**THE CENTURY** BROADWAY & ST. CHARLES ST.

**THE STORE THAT DOES AS IT ADVERTISES**

**Burlington Route** FROM EVERY GATEWAY

The Burlington reaches the Northwest from every Eastern and Southern gateway into that country—St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver—with its Northwest main lines in connection with the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific roads.

Inquire for the Burlington folder with the large map and note how directly its main lines lead to the North- west. Special Colonist rate folder free.

**VERY LOW ONE-WAY SETTLERS' RATES** during March and April to the Northwest country.

Tickets, berths, information, at City Ticket Office, S. W. Corner Broadway and Olive street.

**REMOVAL** DRUMMOND, BETTS & CO.

Members New York and St. Louis Stock Exchange, announce their removal from Laclede Building to their new quarters, at 400 NORTH FOURTH STREET, CORNER LOCUST

where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. Connections by private wires with all principal markets enable us to furnish accurate quotations. Telephones: Main 2183, Main 4045, Kinloch, A 1788.

**TO CLOSE OUT—** I have about 200 of the "WILLARD STEEL RANGERS," slightly shopped, last year's pattern, guaranteed perfect in every respect, that I WILL CLOSE OUT FOR \$15.00

It has six 8-inch lids, even 21 inches deep, 17 inches wide. Lined throughout with asbestos. Large warming closet, 15-gallon reservoir. Top Cooking surface, 21x30 inches. Duplex grates. Burns WOOD OR COAL. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials.

**WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 51, 619-621 N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo**

**You Can Buy, Sell or Exchange Anything Th rough P.-D. Wants.** Biggest Circulation. Biggest Returns. All Druggists.

**DR. A. E. MOSER, DENTIST** 1254 Washington Blvd. (removed to 610 FRANKLIN AV. Entire 2d Floor) DR. W. B. ABINGTON DENTIST... My personal attention given to each operation. Twenty years in the active practice of Dentistry in this city. MEMPHIS & JACARD BLDG., SUITE 202.

**NEWYORK DENTAL ROOMS** LEADING DENTISTS. Established 12 years. N. W. corner Broadway and Olive. Entrance, 900 Olive at. Largest and most complete dental establishment in the city. We employ the most skillful men for the profession. Don't look for cheap dentists, but come to us and get reliable work at lowest prices. Open daily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Sunday from 8:30 to 1 p. m.

**State Dental Co.** 606 Olive Street, Opposite Barr's. Our Special Plate (best teeth). . . . . \$5.00 22 K. Gold Crowns. . . . . 4.00 Bridge-work. . . . . 3.00 Gold Fillings. . . . . \$1.00 25c Painless Fillings. . . . . \$1.00 Painless Extracting. . . . . 25c All work warranted 12 years. Finest work in the city.

**TEETH** EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN by a new preparation. GOLD CROWNS, FILLINGS AND PLATES of ALL KINDS. Prices moderate. ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF S. E. COR. SIXTH AND LOCUST STS. D. R. C. CHASE.

**J. A. SHOVER, DENTIST.** 211 N. 7TH ST. SUITE 207, HOLLAND BLDG. BARGAINS IN DENTISTRY. ALBANY DENTAL CO. TAKE ELEVATOR.



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STUART FIFE TO  
BE TRIED AT ONCEProbably Be in Progress by  
March 1.

WILL BE A NOTABLE TRIAL.

MORE SENSATIONAL THAN MRS.  
RICHARDSON'S CASE.Despite Possibly Damaging Evidence  
It Is Not Expected That He Could  
Be Convicted of Murder in  
the First Degree.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Feb. 8.—The preparations that are being made for the trial of Stuart Fife, charged with the murder of Frank W. Richardson here the night before Christmas, 1900, indicate that it will take place at the coming term of court. Prosecuting Attorney Beecher states that he will be ready to try the case, and James W. Boyd, one of the attorneys for young Fife, said he knew of nothing in the way of a trial as soon as the case can be reached at this term.

Circuit court will convene here on Feb. 12, and Fife will be arraigned on that date. It is likely that a jury will be ordered at once by Judge Burns and, inside of four days, unless the defendant applies for a continuance, the trial will be under way. It will be one of the most notable murder trials ever held in the state. Aside from the interest that attaches to the case on account of the mystery surrounding the tragedy, there will be arrayed against each other, on opposite sides of the case, two of the leading and most active lawyers in the state.

Two Legal Giants  
Will Take Part.

These two men are Charles F. Boeber, father of the young prosecuting attorney, who will have charge of the case for the state. On the other side, defending young Fife, will be James W. Boyd of St. Joseph. Both are candidates for the congressional nomination in the Fourth district, and when pitted against each other in this murder trial, they will be the best of their kind. It has been said of Boeber that he has injured his chances for the congressional nomination by the manner in which he conducted the trial of Mrs. Adelle Richardson at Plattburg, when she was tried for the murder of her husband, but in justice to Boeber it must be stated that only his political enemies are making such statements.

Boeber did not believe that the woman was actually guilty of the murder, and his husband—nobody believed it, in fact, and under the ruling of the court, in the instructions given for murder in the first degree or acquittal, there was never a possibility of conviction. Mrs. Richardson, Boeber refused to dismiss the case against her, however, when requested to do so by the grand jurors who found the indictment against the woman. He said it would be an unusual action to dismiss a case of murder in the first degree, and that the public could not be made to understand why it was done.

The mildness of the prosecution, so noticeable in the trial of Mrs. Richardson, will not be one of the characteristics of the trial of Fife. Boeber has been nagged and abused so much that he is ready to prosecute with an iron will, and it is admitted that no man in the state is a better prosecutor. As equally determined will be James W. Boyd, who feels that his reputation will be at stake in this trial.

Depositions will be taken next week at North Yakima, Wash., in Fife's case. The depositions will be taken for the purpose of showing that young Fife was not under an assumed name while in North Yakima. He was in trouble, and was sheltered by his friends and attorneys, but it was not of a serious nature. The statement is now made that he was known by his right name and made no effort to disguise his identity in any way.

## Say He Never

## Was Hiding.

One of the circumstances on which Fife's lawyers lay considerable stress is their claim that he was never in hiding. Witnesses will be called to state that they knew of his whereabouts all the time, and that they received letters from him regularly.

The state will call Chief of Police Franz of St. Joseph and several members of the detective force to prove that the search for young Fife was carried on several weeks before he was located. His location was finally learned through a friend in St. Joseph, and Fife was arrested before Prosecuting Attorney Boeber knew he had been found. That will be shown to offset a statement that Boeber knew of Fife's location, but had him arrested and brought back for effect, instead of allowing him to return at once. Sheriff Holcomb of this county will also swear that he asked the father of Fife on several occasions to tell him where the young man could be found, and that Thomas Fife refused.

A woman in St. Joseph, it is said, will be one of the principal witnesses against Fife. To her he is said to have made damaging admissions. This woman has been summoned to appear at the trial, and will be sworn to all that has been told to her by Fife regarding his connection with the case.

Mrs. Adelle B. Richardson, who was recently acquitted of the murder for which young Fife is to be tried, will be a witness at his trial. She will be called by the state, and it is likely that the defense will also call upon her. Sheriff Holcomb of this county will also swear that he asked the father of Fife on several occasions to tell him where the young man could be found, and that Thomas Fife refused.

Fife has tried to get out of the state at the time he was arrested. It is said by his friends that he will demand a trial. He is known as an impulsive young man and the confidence is wearing on him. Since he was brought back from Washington he has refused to see reporters and has little to say at any time about the murder for which he is to be tried. Sheriff Holcomb of this county will also swear that he asked the father of Fife on several occasions to tell him where the young man could be found, and that Thomas Fife refused.

He Has Nerve  
Beyond the Common.

He is one of the coolest men I ever knew," said one of the officers referring to Stuart Fife. "No man has more nerve than the youth in jail over there, and he will prove it when he is tried for the murder of Richardson. No matter what the outcome may be, young Fife will be the coolest and will show more nerve than any man connected with the trial."

Lawyer here who are familiar with the case say it will be impossible to convict Fife of anything more than murder in the second degree, because deliberation cannot be shown, but that is not the theory of the state. The state will endeavor to show that there was deliberation in the killing of Richardson and that threats had been made long before he was killed.

OLD MINING SCALE SIGNED.  
Result of the Conference of Miners and Operators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—The conference of miners and operators adjourned finally at noon. The results of the conference stated briefly are as follows: The old scale was signed and another year's agreement of Iowa and Michigan to the next joint conference was denied because of the opposition of the operators from Illinois and Ohio, a resolution providing for an equality of conditions of mining throughout the competitive field was adopted, and Indianapolis was selected as the place for holding both the conference of the miners and the joint conference of the miners and operators next year.

New State Bank Examiner.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—State Bank Examiner W. L. McDonald of Clinton this afternoon tendered his resignation to the secretary of state to accept the treasurer of the Germania Trust Co. of St. Louis. The secretary of state accepted the resignation and McDonald will leave for St. Louis of Sheldon to fill the vacancy. Mr. Simpson is cashier of the Sheldon Bank.

James Kenton, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I suffered the tortures of itching piles for years, and not even mercurial ointment would relieve me. One 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure cured me entirely." All druggists sell it. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Pile Cure Co., Marshall, Mich.



Big Bargains at Ribbon Dept.  
On Monday we will put on sale 1000 PIECES Novelty Persian Ribbons, narrow widths, for dress trimmings, etc.  
They're 25c, 30c and 35c goods, and all go in this sale.

At 10c per yard.  
They have just been received, and among them are lots of high-grade goods and beautiful styles.  
An immense assortment to select from. First comes the first choice trimmings. A BIG SNAP FOR DRESSMAKERS.

Final Clearing of Trimmed Millinery.  
Every Trimmed Hat left from the fall and winter stock must go.  
\$1.50 for \$2.00 Hats.  
\$2.50 for \$3.00 Hats.  
\$3.50 for \$4.00 Hats.  
\$4.50 for \$5.00 Hats.

Notions.  
These Hats have been well kept and are practically new and fresh. A splendid chance to get a hat cheap to end up the season.

Our notion department will be the busiest place in St. Louis tomorrow. Shrewd shoppers, who, appreciating the chance to save money on the small wares and "findings" that are needed for the spring sewing, will be quick to take advantage of this sale of staple, everyday "notions."

At 5c piece, Velvet Skirt Binding, 3-yard wide, black and colors; worth 10c and 20c; for 5c.  
At 5c piece, Combination Mohair Brush and Velvet Skirt Binding, actual value 10c yard; for 5c.  
At 2c dozen, Safety Pins, all sizes; worth 5c; for 2c dozen.  
At 5c gross, Straight Hooks and Eyes; worth 10c to 15c gross; for 5c.  
At 2c piece, Featherstitch Braid, white and colored; worth 10c to 25c piece per dozen; for 5c.  
At 5c pair, Stockinet Dress Shields, size No. 3; worth 10c per pair; for 5c.  
At 5c pair, 15c, Tubular Shoe Laces, 45 inches long. You pay 50c pair for no better. At 6 pairs for 15c.  
At 10c dozen, Black Lined Corset Laces, 24c yards long; worth 25c dozen; for 10c.  
At 12c dozen, Black Spool Cotton (300 yards), black only; all numbers; worth 25c dozen; for 12c.  
At 2c piece, Bone Casting, all colors, per yard; worth 5c; for 2c.  
At 2c dozen, Horn Waist Bands, all sizes; worth 5c to 10c dozen; for 4c.  
At 2c piece, Colored Belt Hose Supporters, worth 35c pair; for 15c.  
At 15c pair, Scissors, all styles and sizes, the kind you pay 40c to 60c a pair for; for 25c.  
At 5c dozen, Ocean Shell Pearl Buttons, 10c each; for 2c.  
At 10c dozen, American Shell Pearl Buttons, in all sizes; worth 25c dozen; for 25c.

At 2c piece, English Tape, assorted widths, in bundle; worth 10c; for 7c.  
At 2c piece, Glass Head Towel Pins, all sizes; worth 5c to 10c dozen; for 2c.  
At 15c pair, Colored Belt Hose Supporters, worth 35c pair; for 15c.  
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At 5c dozen, Ocean Shell Pearl Buttons, 10c each; for 2c.  
At 10c dozen, American Shell Pearl Buttons, in all sizes; worth 25c dozen; for 25c.

At 2c piece, English Tape, assorted widths, in bundle; worth 10c; for 7c.  
At 2c piece, Glass Head Towel Pins, all sizes; worth 5c to 10c dozen; for 2c.  
At 15c pair, Colored Belt Hose Supporters, worth 35c pair; for 15c.  
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## "Between" Seasons

Is a good time for shopping—behind the February clouds there is spring sunshine. In this Great Store of Barr's there are complete lines of New Spring Goods in Cloak and Suit Dept., New Textiles at Wash Fabrics, White Goods and Dress Goods sections; New Embroideries and Laces ready for Spring sewing and many belated Clearing Sale Bargains that are so little priced as to be almost gifts.

## New Arrivals at Cloak and Suit Department.

Our advance showing of New Tailored Suits, Silk Waists and Dress Skirts is more complete than in any former season at this period. The variety is great, but harmonious. In fact, the styles—the correct styles of the season we are just entering upon—are particularly good. There is nothing bizarre—everything is becoming for the particular style which has been carefully studied in designing. We shall be pleased to show them to you this week.

New Tailor Suits.  
New Ideas and latest styles in these ever-popular Spring Garments. New Elton and Blouse effects, combined with Sewell Serpentine Skirts make the Tailor Suit even more beautiful than ever before. All the new materials, both silk and pearly lace, are shown here. Prices range from \$100.00 down by easy steps to \$10.00.

New Dress Skirts.  
Beautiful New Serpentine and Flare Skirts in Cheviots, Platinums, Basket Weaves, Broadcloths, Taffeta and Poire de Soie Silks, both silk and pearly lace, are shown here. Prices from \$50.00 down to \$5.00.

New Silk Waists.  
Handsome Waists of Moire, Taffeta and Poire de Soie Silks and Crepe de Chine, both dark and evening shades. \$35.00 down to \$5.00. All prices from..... \$35.00 down to \$5.00.

New Silk Long Coats.  
Complete stock of New Silk Long Coats for evening wear (we illustrate 2 late arrivals). Taffeta, Poire de Soie and Moire, both plain and elaborately trimmed. Prices from \$65 down to \$15.00.

Clearing of All Winter Garments.  
\$5.00 for \$15.00 Ladies' Winter Coats.  
Entire stock marked down—Long Coats, Raglans, Vests, Newmarkets, Three-quarter Coats, Box Coats and Short Jackets—over 1500 garments from which to select—all styles, materials, colors and sizes—to be cleared as follows:

\$5.00 for \$15.00 Ladies' Winter Coats.  
\$5.98 for \$16.50 Ladies' Winter Coats.  
\$6.75 for \$18.00 Ladies' Winter Coats.  
\$7.50 for \$20.00 Ladies' Winter Coats.  
\$10.00 for \$25.00 Ladies' Winter Coats.  
\$12.50 for \$35.00 Ladies' Winter Coats.

\$2.98 for \$7.50 Genuine Marten Scarfs.  
This is only a sample item to show how we are selling out our immense and high-class Fur Stock—Collarettes, Storm Collars, Long Boas, Scarfs, Muffs, Strenuous Scarfs and Fur Sets. All marked down to sell as follows:

\$1.98 for \$5.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$2.98 for \$7.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$3.98 for \$10.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$4.98 for \$12.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$5.98 for \$15.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$6.98 for \$17.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$7.98 for \$20.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$8.98 for \$22.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$9.98 for \$25.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$10.98 for \$27.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$11.98 for \$30.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$12.98 for \$32.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$13.98 for \$35.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$14.98 for \$37.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$15.98 for \$40.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$16.98 for \$42.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$17.98 for \$45.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$18.98 for \$47.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$19.98 for \$50.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$20.98 for \$52.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$21.98 for \$55.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$22.98 for \$57.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$23.98 for \$60.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$24.98 for \$62.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$25.98 for \$65.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$26.98 for \$67.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$27.98 for \$70.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$28.98 for \$72.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$29.98 for \$75.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$30.98 for \$77.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$31.98 for \$80.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$32.98 for \$82.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$33.98 for \$85.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$34.98 for \$87.50 Fur Scarfs.  
\$35.98 for \$90.00 Fur Scarfs.  
\$36.98 for \$92.50 Fur Scarfs.  
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## Marvelous Growth of Hair.

A Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Compound that Grows Hair on a Bald Head in a Single Night.

Startling Announcement Causes Doctors of Marvel and Stand Dumbfounded at the Wonderful Cures.

The Discoverer Sends Free Trial Packages to All Who Write.

After half a century spent in the laboratory, crowned with high honors for his many world famous discoveries, the celebrated physician—



MISS HENCOCK of New Zealand And Her Marvelous Growth of Hair.

chemist at the head of the great Alchemical Medical Dispensary, 5610 Butterfield Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, has just made the startling announcement that he has produced a compound that grows hair on any bald head. The doctor makes the claim that after experiments, taking years to complete, he has at last reached the goal of his ambition. To the doctor all heads are alike. There are none which cannot be cured by this remarkable remedy. The records of the cures already made are truly marvelous and were it not for the high standing of the great physician and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country it would seem too miraculous to be true.

There can be no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claims nor can his cures be disputed. He does not ask any man, woman or child to take his or anyone else's word for it but he stands ready and willing to send free trial packages of this great hair restorative to anyone who writes to him for it, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage. In a single night it has started hair growing on heads bald for years. It has stopped falling hair in one hour. It never fails to matter what the condition, age or sex. Old men and young men, women and children all have profited by the free use of this great new discovery. Write today if you are bald, if your hair is falling out or if your hair, eyebrows or eyelashes are thin or short and in a short time you will be entirely restored.

## INSANE FROM EARTHQUAKE.

Terrible Effects of the Recent Disasters in Mexican Cities.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 8.—Subscriptions are being taken up here among American and British residents for the victims of the earthquake at Chilpancingo.

Three women were crushed to death in the church of San Jose at Chilpancingo while they were engaged in their devotions. One woman, at the first tremor, ran to the door, hoping to escape, but was caught beneath the church tower as it fell. Fortunately a large portion of the population was in the main plaza at the time of the shock, watching a tight-rope performance.

From Chilpancingo represent that Gov. Mena and family are living in a stable, where a temporary dwelling has been provided. He offers \$20,000 as a personal contribution for rebuilding the city.

Many people are reported to have gone insane as a result of the horrors of the catastrophe and from loss of relatives and friends. It is now proposed to rebuild the city on another site.

## THE OLDEST WAR MULE DEAD.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 8.—The oldest mule in West Virginia and the last surviving mule which served in the civil war, is dead. It belonged to Col. B. Nemeyer, at Gladesville, and was 47 years old when it fell and broke its neck. In its youth it was jet black, but was perfectly white with age when it died.

## CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.



L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, loss of vitality, night losses, varicose veins, and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 137 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions as to how to cure yourself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere thanks for your recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has

## PHILIPPINES WANT TARIFF REDUCTION

SUGAR AND TOBACCO INTERESTS ASK 75 PER CENT.

## WEALTH OF THE FRIARS

Gov. Taft Explains That the Value of the Church Property Has Been Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Continuing his narrative before the Senate committee on the Philippines, Gov. Taft today reverted to his testimony of yesterday for the purpose of introducing a bill which he had received from Acting Gov. Wright, urging a reduction in the tariff on Philippine articles imported into the United States from the Philippines. He said this bill was in response to an inquiry from himself as to the effect of a reduction of 50 per cent. The reply of Acting Gov. Wright is as follows:

"The public session of sugar and tobacco interests favor a reduction of 75 per cent. at least. A reduction of 50 per cent. leaves tariff almost prohibitive. Sugar price now very low; European market very low. Tobacco price very low. The Philippines have low price. Best sugar planters here have lost heavily by carabao, machinery and otherwise. Sugar cultivation in a bad condition. Memorials received from the Sugar Growers' Association of Negros and Palawan ask for free trade for this reason. To ask a reduction of 75 per cent on sugar and tobacco would be a measure of relief and have excellent political effect."

Senator Rawley questioned Gov. Taft concerning the holdings of the friars. The governor said he thought the general opinion as to the wealth and holdings of the friars had been greatly exaggerated. He did not believe, for instance, that they had three-fourths of the property owned in the cities. That, however, the religious orders have ready cash was true as was evidenced by the fact that they make loans. He advanced a case in which the friars had advanced money to promote a corner in hemp which had afterward failed because of irregularities on the part of the manager.

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## BABY FOUND ON A COTTON BELT TRAIN A TEST EXPERIMENT.



Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach.

This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause, failure to properly digest what is eaten.

The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor.

At the same time the tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as, for instance, the following:

After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was Chronic Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as I had suffered 25 years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try the remedy.

MRS. SARAH A. SKELLS, Lynville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on Stomach Diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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## KIDNEY TROUBLE, LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of Post-Dispatch May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.



T. F. McHUGH, ESQ.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 29th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen—It gives me, great pleasure to add my testimony to that of hundreds of others regarding the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. I had a lame back three years ago before leaving North Dakota for the coast. Soon after my arrival in the Puget Sound country it became very much worse. I felt certain that the coast climate had given me acute rheumatism and came to the conclusion that I could not live in this climate. Later I became convinced that what I really had was kidney trouble, and that the rheumatism was due to my kidney trouble. The lameness in my back increased rapidly and I had other symptoms which indicated that I would soon be prostrated unless I obtained relief quickly. Noticing your offer of a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free, I had a friend write for one and began taking it immediately. Within three weeks the lameness in my back began to disappear. During that fall and winter I took three one-dollar bottles of Swamp-Root with the result that I became completely cured. I no longer have pains in my back and can exercise violently without feeling any bad effects. I have recommended Swamp-Root to several of my acquaintances who were similarly affected and without exception they have been greatly benefited by its use. Yours very truly,

(T. F. McHugh) T. F. McHugh 701 E. St., South.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many and is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

SPECIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, and has proven so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Post-Dispatch who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.



## Constipated Old Age

Isn't it too bad that so many people, when they get old, get cranky and rickety and mean, and don't feel right towards themselves or anybody else; yet it need not be so.



relief until I  
I cheerfully  
sufferers.  
BISTEK.

as the finest medicine in the world  
for indigestion, biliousness and rheu-  
matism. I am 76 years old.

JOHN E. POWELL.

PRIVATE STAMP OVER THE NECK OF THE BOTTLE.

## HE SLEPT IN THE S. I. W.

Choctaw Indian Had to Be Chopped Out of the Ice.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A Choctaw living near Grant, I. T., returned from Paris Thursday night under the influence of liquor. When he left the train he fell in a ditch and lay in the snow and slept all night. When found yesterday he had to be chopped out of the ice. He was treated to a cold water bath and rubbed, which had the effect of reviving him. He will recover, but will lose his toes and hands.

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## BOERS PLANNED A TEN YEARS WAR

Hoped to Wear England Out  
in Time.

ARE CARRYING OUT DESIGN

VERY DISCOURAGING DISPATCHES  
FROM PRETORIA.

Scandals of Corruption in Army Ac-  
counts Show How Incompetence  
Is Costing British Taxpayers  
Immense Sums.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)  
LONDON, Feb. 8.—A letter was recently found in Pretoria addressed by Transvaal Secretary Reitz, at President Kruger's request, when war became inevitable, to certain members of the Volksraad (Con-  
gress), whose determination was doubted. This letter advised them that if they entered into the war at all it should be with a stout resolution to see it through, as it would last ten years.

The letter stated that the officials of the republic did not hope to defeat Eng-  
land in the field, but their plans and re-  
sources would enable them to wear Eng-  
land out in that decade.

The prediction has particularly omi-  
nous significance just now, in view of the  
discouraging dispatches this week from  
the Pretoria correspondent of the Times,  
who reflects Kruger's views. These dis-  
patches warn the government that the war  
cannot be ended by the blockhouse sys-  
tem in the face of an enemy as mobile as  
the Boers are. Provisioning and garri-  
soning the blockhouses is straining the  
British transport and relief resources to  
the breaking point, although it is admitted  
that the Boers are being largely employ-  
ed in connection with the blockhouse sys-  
tem.

The war of the month for enteric fe-  
ver, include ten officers and 26 men, and  
11 officers and 14 men killed in action.  
The total casualties being 57 officers and  
266 men.

The war department remnant scandal,  
the treasury having been swindled out of  
many millions of dollars, being one of the  
many directions in which incompetence  
and corruption have conspired to bleed the  
British taxpayer in connection with this  
war.

From South Africa comes the positive  
statement that the bulk of the vast herds  
of cattle captured from the Boers was  
sold by the military authorities to the  
South African Cold Storage Co. at from 4  
to 6 cents a pound, the Cold Storage Co.  
selling the cattle back to the military at a  
few weeks at from 14 to 18 cents a pound.  
In some districts the company is al-  
leged to have been buying the cattle at  
collusion with certain military officials,  
contrived to sell horses and cattle to the  
British military authorities three and four  
times over.

These scandals were discovered months  
ago, but the war department quietly cas-  
hared the officers implicated, instead of im-  
prisoning them, hoping by that means to  
escape exposure.

The government's present policy is to  
postpone all inquiry till the war ends, trust-  
ing that it may find some further pretext  
to evade it altogether, or, at the worst,  
by means of one huge, chaotic investiga-  
tion, to confuse the issues and displace the  
responsibility. These motives are recog-  
nized and feared by the government's own  
supporters, but their hands are tied by  
dread of encouraging the Boers if the gov-  
ernment is embarrassed.

## BEHEADED ON TOWER HILL

Remains of Lady Jane Grey and

Others New Lie in the Vault

of St. Peter's Church.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An interesting cere-  
mony has taken place in the vault of St.  
Peter's Church in the tower of London.  
The ceremony was the erection of a tablet  
recording that within the walls of the vault  
were deposited two chests containing the  
remains of many distinguished persons who  
had been beheaded on Tower Hill and  
which for a time were interred beneath  
the floor of the chancel and nave.

The removal of these remains, which in-  
cluded the bones of Lady Jane Grey, her  
husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, the Duke  
of Northumberland and the Duke of Suffolk,  
all executed during the reign of  
Queen Mary, was carried out about 40  
years ago.

## DAY OF FUN IN FRENCH CHAMBER

WOMAN PELTS A DEPUTY WITH  
ROTTEN EGGS.

HER ARREST AVERTS PANIC

She Was Comely and She Had a Grief-  
ance, but She Missed the Man  
She Aimed At.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)  
PARIS, Feb. 8.—A comely matron with a  
grievance greatly enlivened an otherwise  
dull session of the Chamber of Deputies  
this week by pelting at Deputy Paulmier  
with rotten eggs.

Admiral Rieuher was in the midst of a  
learned discourse on the budget when the  
woman, standing in a public gallery, began  
to hurl eggs and still pellets into the  
semicircle of deputies below her. She  
aimed at M. Paulmier, but while he suc-  
cessfully dodged several others were badly  
bespattered.

A stampede of deputies followed, but a  
pass was averted by the woman's prompt  
arrest.

Another humorous scene occurred during  
the debate on a bill to regulate the hours  
of work of coal miners.

The first section of the bill, adopted by  
a large majority, provides that six months  
after it passes a day's work shall be lim-  
ited to nine hours, two years later to eight  
and a half hours, and two years after that  
to eight hours.

All the elements opposed to the republi-  
can party combined to defeat this vital  
paragraph, but unsuccessfully.

The discussion Deputy Vignard pro-  
duced tables showing that the death rate  
among miners was really not as high as it  
had been reported to be by partisans of the  
eight-hour day, being only 8 per cent per  
annum.

Socialist Deputy Bouvier promptly pro-  
duced tables showing that the death rate  
in the last ten years is only two per cent  
among the shareholders in the same mines.

He Is Building in Paris a New Nav-  
igable Balloon, With a 90-Horse-  
power Motor to Drive It.

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PARIS, Feb. 8.—Santos-Dumont arrived  
from Monte Carlo on Monday and returned  
today.

His time in Paris was mostly spent in  
ascertaining what arrangements he could  
make for going to America with profit to  
himself and in inspecting the work on his  
new 90-horse power navigable balloon.

It Is Thought to Presage Disaster to  
a New Maryland Schoolhouse.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 8.—There is  
great excitement among the school children  
and others on Cave Mountain, near Frank-  
lin, W. Va., over a phantom, and it is  
likely that what is known as the "Lave  
School" will be closed on account of it.

Last fall the old schoolhouse being consid-  
ered unfit for use, a new one was erected.  
For many mornings recently the chil-  
dren have seen a boy standing in the  
door of the old schoolhouse, but when-  
ever they approached, he would vanish.

The locality has been a noted one for  
years, as a number of people have been  
killed or murdered at and near that place  
and ghosts have been frequently seen.

The locality derives its name from a large  
cavern that is discovered there some  
years ago, and the new schoolhouse stands  
between two "sink holes" and right back  
of the cavern.

The presence of the ghosts is always ac-  
companied by a weird noise, and at night  
a light is seen in the building. Yet when  
anyone attempts to investigate, the light  
disappears and the noise ceases. The pa-  
trons of the school have long been suspi-  
cious of the firmness of the ground or  
site of the new building, and it is likely  
that what is known as the "Lave School"  
will be closed on account of it.

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## CONTEST FOR THE SUPREME BENCH

Three Candidates Are to be  
Nominated.

MUCH INTEREST IS TAKEN

JUDGES BURGESS, VALLIANT AND  
SHERWOOD'S TERMS EXPIRE.

The Three Incumbents Are Candidates  
—There Is an Army of New  
Men and No One Can Now  
Tell Who Will Win.

Increased interest is being taken in the  
contest for the three places upon the Su-  
preme bench, which become vacant this  
year, owing to the expiration of the terms  
of Judges Burgess, Valliant and Sherwood.

Judge Valliant is filling the unexpired  
term of Judge MacFarlane; Judge Burgess  
is completing his first term of ten years  
upon the bench; and Judge Sherwood is  
rounding out a period of 30 years of service  
in the Supreme Court. There is a great  
debate on a bill to regulate the hours  
of work of coal miners.

The first section of the bill, adopted by  
a large majority, provides that six months  
after it passes a day's work shall be lim-  
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Last fall the old schoolhouse being consid-  
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For many mornings recently the chil-  
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door of the old schoolhouse, but when-  
ever they approached, he would vanish.

The locality has been a noted one for  
years, as a number of people have been  
killed or murdered at and near that place  
and ghosts have been frequently seen.

The locality derives its name from a large  
cavern that is discovered there some  
years ago, and the new schoolhouse stands  
between two "sink holes" and right back  
of the cavern.

The presence of the ghosts is always ac-  
companied by a weird noise, and at night  
a light is seen in the building. Yet when  
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## CATARH CURED, HEARING RESTORED

After 25 Years of Suffering with Catarrh, Which Caused

Deafness, Mr. W. Scott Was Completely Cured by

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



W. SCOTT,  
3758 N. Fifteenth Street.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1901.

Dear Sirs—I have now used four bottles

of your Malt Whiskey, and think I owe

my life to this whiskey. I am 67 years old

and have had catarrh of the nose, throat

and head for 25 years or more. I am hard

of hearing. About six weeks ago I was so

stupid that I could not eat, sleep and hardly

able to walk. Felt more like dying than

living. Was under a doctor's care and

taking all kinds of drugs and medicine.

Doaches, no action in nose, etc. The doctor

blow my head away with a powerful

air pump—medicated air he called it. It

did absolutely nothing in my case. I threw

everything away—medicine, air pump,

doaches—and commenced on Duffy's Pure

Malt Whiskey. I felt better from the start.

I take one ounce with water before and

after each meal and at bedtime, and now

after using four bottles, I can eat and

drink and sleep well, and feel better to-  
day than I have for 25 years. I was op-  
posed to all kinds of liquor and used none  
for 25 years. I used Duffy's as a medicine  
only and shall continue to use it as long as  
I live if I can get it. I know will keep  
me alive and may in time improve my  
hearing. I hope it will. Yours very sin-  
cerely,  
W. SCOTT.

A LATER LETTER.

Dear Sirs—Have improved some since

writing you before, only occasional cough

and very little discharge from nose. Feel-  
ing much better; my hearing is much im-  
proved now; not so much roaring in the  
head as before; my blood is much better  
to a healthier condition and motion. Sin-  
cerely yours  
W. SCOTT.

Thousands like Mr. Scott have been cured of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, In-  
fluenza, Grip and colds by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which stimulates, en-  
riches the blood, aids digestion, builds new  
tissue and kills the disease germs. The  
system must be kept strong and vigorous,  
so that it will throw off disease. It is the  
run-down worn-out system that contracts  
those diseases which so often prove fatal.  
Take heed, build up your body, keep your  
blood rich and free from fumes of  
and all dangerous ingredients.

Ask for the genuine, refuse injurious sub-  
stitutes. See that the seal over the cork is  
unbroken. The genuine "Duffy's Pure  
Malt Whiskey" is sold by all retail drug-  
gists and grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle.  
It is the only whiskey recognized by the  
Government as a medicine. This is a guar-  
antee.

FREE—Two of our Patent Game Counters. They are unique and useful. Send 4

cents to cover postage. If you are sick and run down, write the Medical Department

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., freely. All correspondence in

strictest confidence. It will cost nothing to learn how to regain health, strength and

vitality. Medical booklet free.

The Keeley Treatment for Liquor and Drug Using

is the true scientific method of relieving the system of all nervous, craving or

addiction to Alcohol, Morphine or other narcotic drugs. Consult or write in con-  
fidence to Dr. J. E. Blaine, Mgr., 280 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. No unpleasant

experience. Mental and physical vigor restored, and treatment abso-  
lutely free from any injurious or harmful drugs or effects.

HOME TREATMENT FOR TOBACCO AND NEURASTHENIA.

METAL CEILING. Compare favorably in price with plaster or

wood ceilings and are permanent.

THE BERGER MFG. CO.,

Phone: Bell Main 2008 A. Kinloch A 515. 19 and 21 S. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.







## WHAT TEXAS PUT INTO OIL IN 1901

Money Spent in Development at Beaumont.

### THE GOVERNMENT REPORT

#### WHAT IT COSTS TO SINK A PRODUCING WELL.

There Have Been Put Into Wells, Tank Cars, Pump Stations, Refineries, Pipe Lines, Etc., Considerably Over \$4,000,000.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Feb. 8.—The first reliable statement of the development at Beaumont and the amount of money spent here in oil has just been made by a very competent authority and forwarded to Washington, at the request and for the use of the bureau of Statistics.

It will become the official record for 1901 and the only record of any sort having official backing. The author has been working constantly gathering the data and compiling it for the past thirty days. In any instance where the information is not absolutely accurate the fact is noted by referring to it as an estimate.

The report covers to and includes Jan. 1. No account has been taken of subsequent development. Referring to the completed tanks, for instance, the full amount of the term completed is employed, and the only cases of incomplete work are in drilling wells, tanks under construction and the refineries which are under construction.

No account has been taken of contemplated improvement or development.

The report is given as the best achievement in its line yet made in this field, where such work is more difficult than anywhere in the world. It represents a starting from nothing and accomplishing more practically within nine months than any one ever contemplated.

Estimated cost of a producing well on Spindle Top, the average cost for drilling being \$150 per foot.

At 4-1/2 in. line pipe at 42¢ per foot... \$210  
600 feet of 4-1/2 in. line pipe... \$252  
800 feet of 4-1/2 in. line pipe... \$336  
400 feet of 2 in. line pipe at \$2.00 per foot... \$800  
Tearing, filling and covering top of well... \$200  
Average depth of wells are 600 feet... \$90,000  
Cost of derrick... \$125

Total... \$1,425,000  
At 4-1/2 in. line pipe at 42¢ per foot... \$210  
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## FINANCIAL.

### Storage of 1,000,000 Barrels of Oil.

#### From Parties Accepting Red Letter Offer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8, 1902. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—After having visited Galveston and Beaumont on your Red Letter proposition, I desire to say that the whole proposition is better than represented. That I saw Gusher No. 1 in action, spouting oil, being told that it had an estimated capacity of 10,000 barrels per day, which, from what I saw, I believe to be true. Gusher No. 2 is fully finished and equal to No. 1. That the company is now preparing to start a large quantity of oil, which I think is the proper thing for them to do. I am satisfied after an investigation that the people managing this company are all right and that its business affairs are conducted on first-class business principles. I take pleasure in recommending the proposition to the public at large. Very truly yours, H. MASTIN BATCHELDER.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 5, 1902. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—I desire to say that I was selected by a crowd of prospective stockholders of Jacksonville to inspect your manner of doing business at Galveston, and after having fully investigated everything in fact, better than I expected. No. 1 spouting oil, I desire to say that the same is fully up to representations made in fact, better than I expected. That the business of the Silver Dime Oil Co. is, in my opinion, conducted honestly by honest men, and I take pleasure in recommending their stock as a conservative investment, and that the company has all it represents. Very truly yours, F. M. YOUNG.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 17, 1902. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—After being in Galveston two days, making an examination of your charter, your books, etc., and finding things satisfactory, I went to Beaumont and found property fully as represented by you. I met the gentlemen who put down well No. 1, who assured me that it was one of the best gushers yet produced on Spindle Top. I saw them at work on well No. 2, being told that it would produce 10,000 barrels a day. I was also on proven territory. The oil gushers on Spindle Top were beyond anything I expected to see. I regard the officers of the Silver Dime men as integrity, ability and experience, amply able to succeed in their venture. I am a member of the company. I have purchased stock in the Silver Dime Co. as an investment, from which I expect to get large returns. Truly yours, R. M. HUGHES.

RICHLAND, Mo., Jan. 20, 1902. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—I have just returned from a trip to the Beaumont oil field and made a thorough investigation of your properties, and found that the oil gushers are among the best in the field. Your officers and directors are first-class business men and are devoting their time and energies to the business. I recommend your company to the general public and will take pleasure in answering any questions of interest. Yours truly, H. M. SMITH.

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NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 17, 1902. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—After being in Galveston two days, making an examination of your charter, your books, etc., and finding things satisfactory, I went to Beaumont and found property fully as represented by you. I met the gentlemen who put down well No. 1, who assured me that it was one of the best gushers yet produced on Spindle Top. I saw them at work on well No. 2, being told that it would produce 10,000 barrels a day. I was also on proven territory. The oil gushers on Spindle Top were beyond anything I expected to see. I regard the officers of the Silver Dime men as integrity, ability and experience, amply able to succeed in their venture. I am a member of the company. I have purchased stock in the Silver Dime Co. as an investment, from which I expect to get large returns. Truly yours, R. M. HUGHES.

RICHLAND, Mo., Jan. 20, 1902. Silver Dime Oil Co., Galveston, Tex.: Gentlemen—I have just returned from a trip to the Beaumont oil field and made a thorough investigation of your properties, and found that the oil gushers are among the best in the field. Your officers and directors are first-class business men and are devoting their time and energies to the business. I recommend your company to the general public and will take pleasure in answering any questions of interest. Yours truly, H. M. SMITH.

## FINANCIAL.

### Storage of 1,000,000 Barrels of Oil.

#### From Parties Accepting Red Letter Offer.

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# BECKY SHARP

## A DIVIDEND-EARNING OIL COMPANY

Offering a proposition substantiated by facts and figures. The Becky Sharp Oil Company has a large treasury fund and not a dollar liability, and all money received from the sale of oil will be placed in the treasury to the credit of the dividend fund.

This company has now in its treasury sufficient money to pay the operating expenses for 12 months, and all receipts from the sales of oil upon account of contracts now in hand, and to be made, will be applied to the payment of dividends, on or before Sept. 1st.

### THUS A DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED

## BECKY SHARP

is not a prospect, but is marketing oil at good profits today, offers the investing public a proposition never before equaled. This company has large holdings on Spindle Top Hill, Jefferson County, Texas—room for a dozen wells, which will be bored as occasion demands. Has now one of the strongest gushers on the hill, flowing

### 100,000 Barrels of Oil Per Day

Has pipe line connections to every railroad loading rack in Beaumont, and to ship-side at Port Arthur. We have our own storage tanks, and are in a better position to deliver oil promptly and satisfactorily than 90 per cent of the companies in the field.

We own in mineral fees and leases 50,000 acres, scattered through the oil districts of Texas and Louisiana, and we consider them the most valuable land assets of any company in the field.

The BECKY SHARP OIL COMPANY has made large contracts for the delivery of oil, one of

25,000 Barrels per month for one year at the mouth of the well to be paid for whether taken or not, and another of 1,000,000 barrels on call,

besides several smaller contracts, which are bringing returns to the company today.

This company is not offering stock at inflated values for the purpose of boring wells in unproven territory or for some scheme where the returns are problematical, but to increase the treasury assets, build additional storage tanks, bore more wells and improve the general equipment of the company, and make us what we are now, one of the STRONGEST PRODUCING COMPANIES in the Texas oil fields.

For a very short time the officers of the BECKY SHARP COMPANY will offer a limited number of shares at the very low price of

## HALF PAR, 5c

The following list of officers and subscribers (ask Bradstreet's, Dun's, any bank or banker, any trust company) is a guarantee that every promise made will be kept. You can not make a mistake in taking the shares of the BECKY SHARP OIL COMPANY.

J. M. DORRANCE, Cotton Merchant and Exporter, Houston, Tex., President.  
E. R. SPOTTS, First Vice-President and General Counsel, Houston, Tex.  
J. T. MUNDT, Second Vice-President, Capitalist and Mine Owner, Lincoln, Ill.  
CHAS. DILLINGHAM, Treasurer, President South Texas National Bank, Houston, Tex.  
C. M. KELLA, Secretary and Asst. Treasurer, Houston, Tex.  
HYMAN LEVY, Assistant Secretary of Levy Bros., Dry Goods, Houston, Tex.  
MAX TAUB, of J. N. Taub, Wholesale Tobacconists, Houston, Tex.  
W. H. MORLAND, of Kirkland & Morrow, Wholesale Grocers, Houston, Tex.  
W. K. MORROW, of Kirkland & Morrow, Wholesale Grocers, Houston, Tex.  
FRED FLEMING, of Fleming & Templeton, Bankers, Corsicana, Tex.  
A. TEMPLETON, of Fleming & Templeton, Bankers, Corsicana, Tex.  
W. T. CAMPBELL, Banker, Lampasas, Tex.  
W. B. SHARP, Oilman and Capitalist, Beaumont, Tex.  
C. D. PULLEN, General Manager National Oil and Pipe Line Co., Beaumont, Tex.  
F. A. REICHHARDT, Cashier Planters and Mechanics' National Bank, Houston, Texas.

Call or write for prospectus or any further information.

Beaumont Investment Co.  
316 Lincoln Trust Building

Incorporated April, 1900.

MERCANTILE TOWN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,  
Fire and Tornado.

Every Policy is Guaranteed by the Deposit with the State of Missouri.

L. F. KLOSTERMANN, DAVID A. GLENN, J. W. DAUGHERTY, AUG. SCHWENK, ED. H. ENGELMANN, RICHARD MARSHALL, W. L. RUSSELL, HENRY L. ROBERTS, AUGUST RICKWITH.

Before insuring your property see our agent or write us direct. Liberal contracts to agents where not now represented. Address J. W. DAUGHERTY, Secretary, Bi-State Building, St. Louis, Mo.

### EARLY DIVIDENDS EXPECTED.

INVESTIGATE THE

ST. LOUIS SPINDLE TOP OIL CO.

CAPITALIZATION ONLY \$100,000.

SHARES, 5 CENTS. 73 Koken Building.

## THE GLADYS OIL CO.

of Galveston has declared a 5 per cent dividend, payable March 1.

Drilling well, 100 feet deep, at 4-1/2 in. line pipe at 42¢ per foot... \$420  
Pump station, 100 feet deep, at 4-1/2 in. line pipe at 42¢ per foot... \$420  
Pump station, 100 feet deep, at 4-1/2 in. line pipe at 42¢ per foot... \$420  
Pump station, 100 feet deep, at 4-1/2 in. line pipe at 42¢ per foot... \$420  
Pump station







## MORE BOARDERS WANTED ADS

In this issue than in any two other newspapers published west of the Mississippi today.

## PART TWO

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH  
FEBRUARY 9.

IN FIVE PARTS.

Including Regular 4-page Colored Comic Weekly and a 12-page Magazine, illustrated with Half-Tone and Line Cuts.

52-PAGES-52

BE SURE

Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

## INDEX OF NEWS AND FEATURES

### PART I.

- 1-800 Excursionists Start for the Holy Land. Titled Maidens Will Be Queen's Train-Bearers. Put Her Husband in a Barred Cage. Leavenworth Man Invents a Flying Machine.
- 2-Glucose Trust Organized.
- 3-Sybil Sanderson Sued by a Lace Dealer. Austrian Invents Water Skates.
- 4-Captain's Record in West Virginia. Crime Like the Locust Case.
- 5-Stuart Life To Be Told at Once.
- 6-Children to Sing "Pinafore" for the Firemen's Fund.
- 7-Youth and Vigor in Evidence at the White House. Philippines Want Tariff Reduction.
- 8-Theatrical.
- 9-Boys Planned a Ten Year War. Contests for Muriel Supreme Bench.
- 10-Grain Markets Were Uncertain.
- 11-Over \$4,000,000 Invested in Oil at Beaumont.
- 12-Kaiser Alarmed Over the Spread of Christian Science in Berlin.

### PART II.

- 1-Last Honors to the Firemen Who Were Killed Last Tuesday. George J. Kobusch Arrested on Bribery Charge.
- 2-This Young Man Would Like to Know Who He Is.
- 3-Editorial.
- 4-Contributions to the Post-Dispatch Firemen's Fund.
- 5-Police Looking for a Confidential Clerk. Traction Trust Proves to be a Mythical Creature.
- 6-Society Functions and Gossip.
- 7-Transactions in Real Estate. Bank Statement a Big Surprise-Stocks and Bonds.
- 8-Can the Senate Make Admiral Walker Talk? Archduke Leopold Tells the Story of His Ride in a Balloon.
- 9-Prize Man in Kentucky and His Thirteenth Wife. Actress Sued for Cash and Silverware.

### PART III.

- 1-President Roosevelt Leaves Washington to Visit His Son. Smoke Inspector Jones Interviewed by the Post-Dispatch. Nellie Grant Sartoris Tells How Miss Roosevelt Will be Received in England. Only Pity Now Expressed for Admiral Sampson.
- 2-Speaking News in General.
- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11-Post-Dispatch "Wants."
- 12-Accident Policy Involved in the Death of John Robinson.
- Three Men Were Killed by a Misdemeanor.

### PART IV.

#### Sunday Magazine.

- 1-The Black Hawks of Alton Shooting the Pious Bird. Colored Illustration.
- 2-Allan Wants Twenty-Five Ideal Babies. Illustrated.
- 3-Louis Liguist Knows 19 Tongues. Illustrated.
- 4-Elephant Execution With an Elephant Executioner.
- 5-Prophecy Joseph Smith in His Home. Half-tone.
- 6-All-Saints Rallying From St. Louis to St. Charles. Half-tone.
- 7-Vino, a Terrible Filipino Drink, Crazes and Kills American Soldiers.
- 8-Is Mankind to Fall Because Few Are Country Brod?
- 9-Prince Henry and His Royal Family. Half-tone.
- 10-A Babylonian Lease Believed to Be the Oldest Inscription. By Dr. Hugo Radau. Illustrated.
- 11-Statistics Show an Alarming Increase of Crime.
- 12-St. Louisian Hunts Snakes and Lizards in Europe and Africa. Illustrated.
- 13-A Party of St. Louisians in Switzerland. Half-tone.
- 14-Marvels of the Great Library of Congress. Half-tone.
- 15-St. Louis Coasters Have Great Sport. Illustrated.
- 16-Skate Skating a New St. Louis Sport. Illustrated.
- 17-Dora English Finds the World is Kind. Half-tone.
- 18-A St. Louis Society Lady's Home Made Beautiful With Flowers. Half-tone.
- 19-Good Manners in Many Little Matters. By Margaret Rathbone Kent.
- 20-Beverly's Cats Chase Roosevelt's Rats. Half-tone.
- 21-How the St. Louis Public Library Prepares for Lincoln's Birthday.
- 22-The Newhouses, Whose Dream of Wealth Came True.
- 23-The Meat of the Cuban Question. By Mr. Dooley. Illustrated.
- 24-1200 Men Tied Down and Burrowing Through Hills on a Great Missouri Railroad Work. Colored half-tone.

### PART V.

#### Post-Dispatch Comic Section.

#### THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Forecast: Illinois, Iowa and Missouri-Fair Sunday and Monday; diminishing westerly winds.

Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota-Snow in east, snow in west portions Sunday and Monday; northerly winds.

Montana-Snow Sunday and Monday; warmer in east portion Sunday; northerly winds.

Wyoming and Colorado-Fair in west, snow in east portion Sunday and Monday; easterly to northerly winds.

Eastern Texas-Fair in south, snow or rain in north portion Sunday; Monday fair except rain in extreme south portion; fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas-Snow in north, fair in south portion Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

New Mexico and Arizona-Generally fair Sunday; Monday variable winds.

Utah-Snow in north, fair in south Sunday; Monday, northerly winds.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

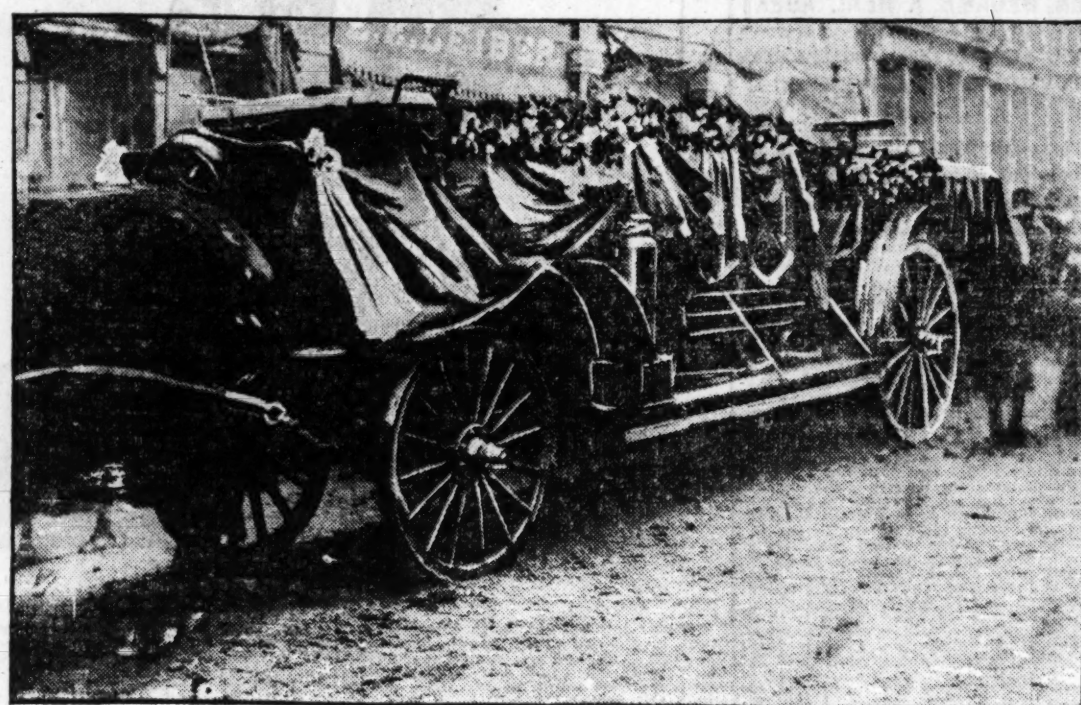
## MORE SITUATIONS WANTED ADS

In this issue than in all the other local papers of today combined.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1902.

PAGES 1-12

## GONG OF FIRE ALARM SOUNDED REQUIEM OF HEROES WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN CHESTNUT STREET DISASTER



TRUCK UPON WHICH THIERRY'S BODY WAS BORNE IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Bell in Engine House No. 23 Struck for Small Blaze Just as Funeral Procession Was to Start on Its Westward Tour to the Cemeteries.

Fire alarm gongs sounded the requiem of First Assistant Fire Chief August Thierry and Firemen Daniel Steele, Franklin McBride and Charles Westenhof yesterday afternoon, marking, as it is prearranged, the commencement of their public funeral.

At the exact moment when the casket containing the body of Chief Thierry was being removed from the hearse to its position of honor on hook and ladder truck No. 9, the alarm bell of No. 23's engine house, a few feet from the scene of the ceremony, sounded in response to a fire call.

As the doors of the engine house flew open, 2000 persons, who had gathered in the street and on the sidewalks, fell back in an effort to clear the road for the expected passage of the fire apparatus.

With their hats in their hands, the pallbearers stood holding the coffin and counting the strokes of the gong, ready if necessary to return the casket to the hearse and make a way for the engine and truck from the house.

Stirred by the sound of the gong, Chief Thierry's horse, which was standing near, hitched to a heavily draped buggy, pawed the pavement. It was a dramatic moment.

"Nine-one-four" pealed the gong, and the engine house closed, while the pallbearers and the waiting escort of firemen expressed their relief. The alarm had come from Third and Marion streets, which is out of the district in which 23's engine company responds to first alarms.

The casket was elevated to its place on the truck, and as the Beethoven funeral march was begun by Seymour's Band, the long procession started from the front of the engine house, Third street and Washington avenue, on its way westward.

At Twentieth street and Washington avenue stood the members of Engine Company 23 and Hook and Ladder Company 8, caps in hand, aligned in military formation on the pavement.

Pilgrim Church Bell Sounded the Knell.

As the head of the procession neared Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Washington and Ewing avenues, the great bell in the steeple commenced to toll, and the knell was continued until the last carriage had passed.

The line of carriages following the hearse was one of the longest ever seen at a St. Louis funeral, and extended two and one-half blocks, closely formed with four conveyances abreast.

The interment of Chief Thierry's body was in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The funeral at his home, 1805 Elliot avenue, early in the afternoon, was conducted by the Knights of Honor and by the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Rev. Samuel C. Hammer furnished the religious portion of the service.

Foreman Steele was buried in St. Marcus Cemetery in South St. Louis, Fireman Westenhof in Peter's Cemetery and Fireman McBride in Wesleyan Cemetery.

The funeral of Fireman Krenning will be held this afternoon at his late home, 3214 North Twelfth street.

Fireman Kehoe's funeral will be held from the late residence, 296 Lincoln avenue, to St. Matthew's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MRS. "JACK" GARDNER UNDONE.

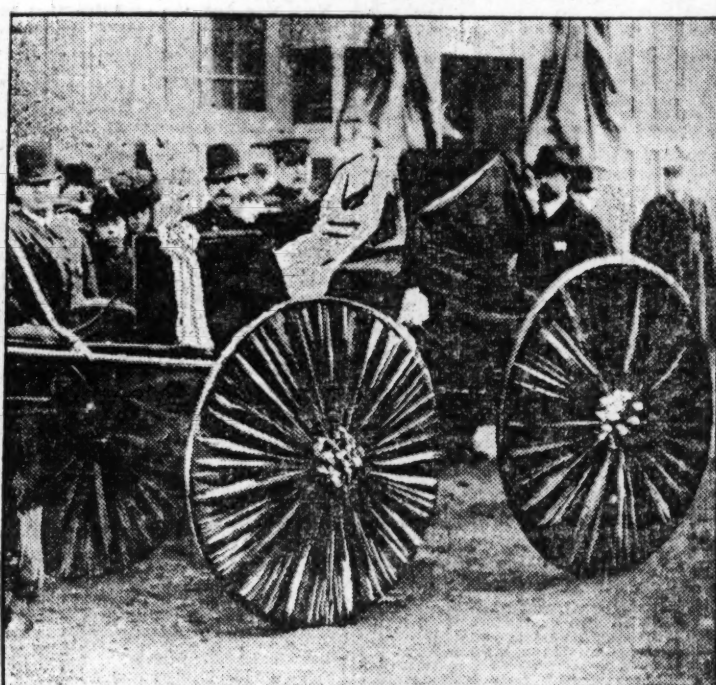
Cruel Mayor Will Not Permit Prince Henry to Visit Her Home.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.-Mrs. Jack Gardner is unwell, and Mayor Collins did it. She will not be permitted to entertain Prince Henry.

The appearance of Mrs. Jack Gardner's name in the program of entertainment was a surprise to Mayor Collins, who had no hand in the preparation of the program.

Thinking that a sociable entertainment such as Mrs. Gardner would be likely to prepare for a prince might detract from the dignity of the occasion, the mayor very quickly but firmly objected.



LATE ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF'S HORSE AND BUGGY WHICH WITHOUT ITS MASTER TOOK A PROMINENT PART IN YESTERDAY PAGEANT.

jured in Tuesday night's disaster, was unable to attend the funeral. He is still confined to his room at his home, 2890 Washington avenue.

At Seventh street and Washington avenue the members of Salvage Corps No. 1, located on Locust street, near Eighth, were in waiting, and saluted the procession as it passed.

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## GEORGE J. KOBUSCH ARRESTED ON WARRANT CHARGING PERJURY IN THE CENTRAL TRACTION CASE

Charge Is the Result of His Testimony Before the Grand Jury on Friday--It Has Been Alleged for Four Years That He, With Robert U. Snyder, Was an Active Worker for the Bill.

## UTHOFF SPENT TWO HOURS IN THE GRANDJURY ROOM

More Bench Warrants Are Expected to Be Issued Tomorrow in the Municipal Corruption Cases Now Being Investigated by the Grand Jury.

George J. Kobusch, president of the St. Louis Car Co., was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the offices of his company at 8500 North Broadway on a bench warrant charging perjury which was issued earlier in the day by Judge O'Neill Ryan on the order of the grand jury.

Mr. Kobusch was escorted to the Four Courts, where he gave bond for \$8000, signed by Henry F. Vogel.

He declared he was innocent. He testified before the grand jury Friday.

Early in the afternoon Assistant Circuit Attorney W. Scott Hancock left the grand jury rooms on the third floor of the Four Courts, went to Judge Ryan's private room on the first floor of the same building to make formal application for the warrant.

Judge Ryan had been expecting such a summons all morning and had waited in his room. A short while before Mr. Hancock called Judge Ryan had gone out for lunch.

He had spoken to Deputy Clerk Chamberlain and had told him where he could be found.

After a consultation with Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, Mr. Hancock ordered the bench warrant to be drawn by Clerk Chamberlain. All that it required to make it effective was the signature of Judge Ryan.

The unfinished warrant was delivered to Deputy Sheriff Charles Horan, who was dispatched to the cafe where Judge Ryan was dining. The judge was found and the necessary signature obtained.

It was 2:35 o'clock when Deputy Horan returned to the Four Courts. He took the complete warrant to the sheriff's office and turned it over to Chief Deputy Sheriff Sheehan, who, in turn, handed the warrant to Deputy Sheriff Stanton, with instructions to serve the paper as speedily as possible.

Deputy Sheehan had information that Mr. Kobusch dined at a well-known restaurant in North St. Louis, and Deputy Stanton was told to visit this place first. When Stanton reached this restaurant he was informed that Mr. Kobusch had dined already and had returned to his place of business.

MR. KOBUSCH WAS FOUND AT THE CAR COMPANY'S PLANT.

Then Deputy Stanton went direct to the plant of the St. Louis Street Car Co., and proceeded direct to Mr. Kobusch's private office. He was admitted to the room.

Mr. Kobusch was seated at his desk busy with his affairs. He finished with a paper that he was perusing, and then turning in his office chair faced his visitor with a sharp glance and said, "Well, what can I do for you, sir?"

"Are you Mr. George J. Kobusch?" Stanton asked, without offering to take a seat.

"That is my name. Please state your business," replied Mr. Kobusch, leaning back slightly in his big, easy chair.

"Well, sir," slowly replied Stanton, "I am an officer, a deputy sheriff, and I have a bench warrant for your arrest."

"What's this," excitedly shouted Mr. Kobusch, as he jumped from his seat. "What charge can you possibly have against me?"

"This bench warrant is from the grand jury and you are charged with perjury," was the deputy's reply.

"Well, this is a — shame," exclaimed Mr. Kobusch in a loud tone. "There is a blackmailing scheme behind all of this and I will not stand for it."

"This warrant compels me to take you to the Four Courts, Mr. Kobusch, and I must do my duty," replied Stanton.

"Well, I suppose I must go with you. Wait a minute and I will get Mr. Vogel to accompany me."

Stanton made no objection and Henry F. Vogel, superintendent of the extensive works of which Mr. Kobusch is president, was called into the president's private office. It was arranged that Vogel should accompany Kobusch and the officer.

## GEORGE J. KOBUSCH



Mr. Kobusch is president of the St. Louis Car Co. He is about 43 years old. He resides at 2240 St. Louis avenue. He is married.

He was born in St. Louis. His father, the late John H. Kobusch, was for many years connected with the Brownell & Wright Car Co. About 15 years ago the senior Kobusch, with Peter M. Kling and other employees of the Brownell & Wright Car Co., withdrew from that concern and established the St. Louis Car Co.

From a modest beginning the institution has grown into a millionaire corporation, with an immense plant in the extreme north end of the city.

The offices of the company are at 8500 North Broadway and the plant is between Broadway and the river in the same locality.

Mr. Kobusch and his mother, Mrs. Johanna Kobusch, own the greater portion of the company's stock. He inherited a good share of the stock from his father, but he has largely increased its value since taking charge of the institution.

In 1896 Mr. Kobusch was nominated as one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket. In the summer of 1899 he was appointed as the Republican member of the St. Louis board of election commissioners by Lee V. Stephens, then governor.

He was the first Republican commissioner appointed under the Nease bill. He served until Gov. Dockery appointed the present incumbent, William A. Hobbs, as his successor.

Mr. Kobusch stated that he was prepared to give bond and he was escorted to the private office of Judge Ryan, where that official was waiting.

Judge Ryan received him at once. The door leading to the witness room was ajar. Judge Ryan was at his desk. Mr. Kobusch and Mr. Vogel were seated near him. They were in conference in minutes. When Messrs. Kobusch and Vogel departed by a side door, they were met by newspaper reporters.

"Have you any statement to make, Mr. Kobusch, regarding your arrest on this bench warrant?"

Kobusch and Vogel were arm in arm. Mr. Kobusch looked neither to his right nor to his left. He was walking hurriedly and he did not slacken his gait.

"I have nothing to say," he said as he hurried on. Absolutely not one word at present.

By this time he had reached the outer door. He descended the steps and with sharp glance and said, "Well, what can I do for you, sir?"

The bench warrant indicates that an indictment charging perjury has been found against him. This indictment has not been returned into open court as yet.

At 9 o'clock last night Mr. Kobusch was interrogated a second time by the Post-Dispatch relative to the indictment returned against him. He was called up on the telephone.

"I know absolutely nothing about it," he said.

"You know the indictment charges perjury."

"Yes, but that's all I do know."

"Have you any reply to make to this charge?"

"I don't see how I can have. I do not know, as I have said, nor have I any idea, what prompted the grand jury to charge me with perjury."

"Did you testify before the grand jury?"

"Yes, I went before them yesterday, but I am sure I said nothing on which any indictment against me might be based."

"The whole matter is a big surprise to me. I have no statement to make."

Ever since the story of the Central Traction grab became public property four years ago it has been charged that Kobusch was one of the principal lobbyists for the measure; that he, with others, notably Robert N. Snyder, a Kansas City promoter, worked directly with members of both branches of the Municipal Assembly for the success of the bill.

It is public information that Circuit Attorney Folk has secured through the investigations of the February grand jury the true story of the Central Traction bill.

Mr. Folk stated last night when asked for the details of the perjury charge against Mr. Kobusch, that these details, having come out before the grand jury in Mr. Kobusch's testimony, could not be made public by him until they had been returned to the court in an indictment.

"A bench warrant indicates that an indictment will be returned," said Mr. Folk, "but in rare cases bench warrants have been returned by indictments. In these cases the grand jury reconsidered before returning indictments."

Between the anteroom and the room of inquiry of the grand jury, Frederick G. Uthoff, a member of the City Council, who made the Central Traction bill a law, passed almost three hours yesterday afternoon.

He went into the "breakdown" the room where the "breakdown" was held.

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**Hope for the Bald.**  
A Free Trial of the Greatest Hair Treatment on Earth  
Cheerfully Forwarded to All Who Need It.  
Read the Doctor's Remarkable Offer



DR. ARTHUR LORIMER, London, Eng., who first prescribed the Celebrated Lorimer treatment in the year 1857.

The above startling announcement is made by the Lorimer Co. in good faith to all men and women who are bald, whose hair falls out, or who are afflicted with any kind of scalp disease. The Lorimer Co. is the sole manufacturer of this remarkable remedy, which will positively cure 99 out of 100 cases of the scalp, itching, hair falling, premature baldness, and restore hair to its natural color and growth. There is no doubt whatever as to the merits of this wonderful treatment, and the many cures that are being daily effected have led to the fact that the claims which are made on behalf of this medicine are not exaggerated. The treatment is based on experience and sound theory, has been on the market for fifteen years, and has received the endorsement of the entire medical profession and the medical press, as also the thanks of the thousands of persons of all ages from childhood to old age who have been cured of various scalp diseases and diseases after physicians have given up their cases as hopeless.

The Hon. T. M. Parnell, ex-member of Congress, San Antonio, Tex., was bald as a billiard ball for 22 years, and three bottles of Lorimer's Hair Restorer grew 1/4 of an inch of hair within three months.

Com. O. P. Howell, No. 707 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was bald for 15 years, and his hair and eyebrows were bald with loss of hair when he was a boy, and he never had any eyebrows or eyelashes whatever until he used the Lorimer treatment. The result was that in a very short time his hair was restored, his eyebrows and eyelashes grew just as well as it had never lost them.

Mrs. Lizzie H. King of No. 104 Smith street, New Bedford, Mass., used it for partial baldness and to restore the hair to its natural color. She reports: "My hair is coming back to its original color and is very thick and healthy. I think it is my duty to inform others what your treatment will do for them, as it is very much worth the money on the market."

Prof. F. H. Baldwin, a Newport st., Worcester, Mass., says: "I shall recommend your treatment to every man or woman who needs a hair restorer that will actually grow hair and restore it to its natural color. From October to January I have grown three inches of long, strong hair, and it is also perfectly natural."

This and thousands of other testimonials from the public, the medical profession and the medical press, proves the Lorimer treatment to be unique and positive. It is not a dye, it will not soil the hands or clothing, and may be used as a preventive as well as a cure. In order to remedy cases of every description, the price of the Lorimer's Hair Restorer is \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, and Lorimer's Skin and Scalp Soap, 25c per bar, or five bars for \$1, but before you purchase, you will receive a bottle of Lorimer's Hair Restorer and one bar of soap, prepaid by mail to any address. You will also receive full information how to grow hair on a bald head, restore the hair to its natural color without dyeing, stop hair falling, and dandruff, cure scalp itching, weak eyebrows and eyelashes, and remove all itching and itching humors of the hair and scalp. Most persons are aware how much a good head of hair adds to their personal appearance. Many persons look prematurely old on account of the hair turning gray from various causes, and the Lorimer treatment can be used at home without any inconvenience, and a fair trial will prove to prove the claims of the manufacturer.

The treatment shows results almost at once. It is so powerful that one can stand for 15 days. It is guaranteed to be four times as strong as any other hair restorer. It cannot hurt a hair 3 days old. It contains no arsenic, sulphur, nitrate, or any other kind of poisonous compound whatever, but is a purely vegetable hair restorer, works with quadruple power, feeding the roots and causing the hair to grow forth luxuriantly in the shortest possible time, and the natural color to be restored from their roots and by drying; whether it is on the head or on the body, it will make it grow, and will restore the hair to its original color.

Do not hesitate to write at once for the free trial of this grand remedy, for it will amply repay you for your trouble. Write to Lorimer & Co., 1229 N. Park, St. Louis, Mo., and enclose 2-cent stamp, and you will receive this liberal offer, together with a vast amount of testimony from persons in every walk of life, proving that this treatment is not an experiment, but a standard remedy of years' standing, that has benefited thousands the same as it will benefit you. Write today and you will receive an immediate reply and our courteous attention.

**L. & N. WILL BUILD BIG FREIGHT HOUSE**  
Road Has Bought \$40,000 Lot in East St. Louis.

IT IS IN HEART OF THE CITY  
PROPERTY OWNERS RECEIVED CHECKS FOR LAND FRIDAY.

Deal Is Fourth Big Real Estate Transfer Closed by That Railroad in East St. Louis in Two Weeks.

The Louisville & Nashville Railway has bought a block of ground bounded by St. Louis and Illinois avenues, and Second and Third streets, in East St. Louis, according to credited reports which were current on the East Side yesterday.

The ground, it is said, is to be used as a site for a mammoth freight house.

The deal was closed Friday, it is said, and owners of the block received their checks from the railroad company then.

"This is the fourth big real estate deal closed by the railroad here in two weeks," said a prominent real estate man of East St. Louis to the Post-Dispatch yesterday.

"One other deal has been closed by the Louisville & Nashville. The others were made by the Illinois Central and the Southern.

"In each case the property bought is to be used as a site for new repair and round-houses.

"The Illinois Central has bought about 120 acres two miles southeast of East St. Louis.

"The Southern has secured 100 acres at four-mile crossing and already has graders at work there.

"The Louisville & Nashville has about 80 acres northeast of the city.

"Several hundred thousand dollars will be laid out this spring on these grounds in shops, roundhouses and yards.

"It is a part of the railroad's preparations to care for the great World's Fair business.

"Their shops and roundhouses are now too small and in cramped quarters.

"A large number of small holders owned the property purchased and the railroads have been negotiating quietly for some time it is said.

The block for the Louisville & Nashville freight house, which is in the center of East St. Louis, is said to have been bought for about \$40,000.

The Louisville & Nashville freight house is at present west of Cahokia creek on the island. Railroad men believe service to Delta bridge would be quicker from some point on the mainland near the Relay Depot, and this is given as the reason for the purchase by the railroad of the block in the heart of the city.

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# POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

AT THE DIAMOND PALACE—WE CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT

Your last chance and an unequalled one. Cost or value not considered. Never again will you have such an opportunity. YOU CAN'T GET THESE GOODS ANYWHERE ELSE.

WHAT THE TRANSVAAL GEM IS: It is the nearest approach to a diamond ever discovered. Has no paste, foil or artificial backing, and is absolutely guaranteed to retain its brilliancy, luster and fire forever, and is cleaned with soap and water, alcohol or ammonia, the same as a diamond.



This lot of Solid Gold Shell Rings, set with gems, emerald or ruby—none worth less than \$2.00—Final week, your choice

Cluster Screw Earrings, like cut, emerald, ruby, turquoise, or opal, set with small selected Transvaal Gems or by pearl, open settings, regular diamond work. We have three sizes:

Size 1. Former price \$1.50. Final week \$1.00.  
Size 2. Former price \$2.00. Final week \$1.50.  
Size 3. Former price \$2.50. Final week \$2.00.

The same in genuine Hungarian opal, former price \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00; while they last.

Drop Earrings, Screw Rings, like cut, in screws or drops. Solid Transvaal Gem Earrings, like cut, in screws or drops. These stones are of the highest quality, 32-facet cut, brilliant and flawless and wear like the "real" diamond. "SOLID GOLD" mounting at the following remarkably low prices while they last:

1/4 karat, SOLID GOLD, \$1.00  
1/2 karat, SOLID GOLD, \$1.50  
3/4 karat, SOLID GOLD, \$2.00  
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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 513 OLIVE ST.

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**JANUARY CIRCULATION.**  
 AVERAGE.  
 Sunday, - 174,286  
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Twice as big as any other paper in St. Louis and suburbs.

By writing upon reciprocity Cuba may get free trade through annexation.

The admission of three new states may be about the only good work Congress will have to show for its winter session.

Prince Henry will celebrate Washington's birthday in New York. Before the century closes that day may be a holiday in every old monarchy of Europe.

A New York straw bondsman has been sentenced to imprisonment for six years and ten months. A little of this New York discipline would be beneficial in the West.

A full French regiment at the World's Fair, as proposed by Director Skiff, would make a very interesting feature. The part played by Frenchmen in the American revolution, and the fact that the Louisiana Territory was purchased from the greatest of all the leaders of French armies, might well suggest the presence of a notable regiment of France.

**A HUMILIATING CONFESSION.**  
 To an American reader Lord Salisbury's reference to Ireland in his Constitutional Club dinner last week seemed a humiliating confession.

"The maintenance of our position in Ireland," said the English prime minister, "is the most vital object the empire has, and it can only be attained by strenuous exertions."

Proceeding he said that the hostility of the Irish was more uncompromising than ever.

England has governed Ireland for nearly a thousand years and yet, if the prime minister is to be believed, the Irish have not been able to attain a government in it that produces this result? The burden of proof is upon England to show why she should be acquitted of the charge of wholesale oppression.

Before the dawn of Washington's birthday, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico should all be states.

**"AGREE WITH THINE ADVERSARY."**  
 A Post-Dispatch reader asks for advice under the following circumstances: She says she is visiting at a friend's house. Her friend found it necessary to send her 12-year-old boy to the bakery. "He was waylaid by several older boys and badly beaten," she says this is a constant occurrence, and asks what she should do, as the father is away all day at work and the mother is sick.

This is a not uncommon condition among working people. Boys cannot always receive the attention that is necessary in order to make them respectful of the rights of others. And when big boys attack those smaller and younger than themselves, perhaps the only thing possible is to appeal to the nearest policeman for protection.

But the general policy is that indicated in the sentence from "The Good Book" above quoted: Teach your boys to be friendly and considerate. Don't advise them to go around with a club on their shoulder. In a civilized community there should be no more need for a boy to be ready for a fight every time he goes out of doors than there is for a man. As a rule boys find it easy to make friends with other boys, if parents encourage such friendship. There are few boys who are by nature so savage that they cannot be won by a little kindness.

The necessity of a military campaign in Ireland seems at hand, with the army in South Africa still at work on a tough stunt.

**LIVE BIRD "SHOOTING."**  
 An energetic crusade is being carried on by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against the live bird "shoots" conducted in that state. The society has taken a complete report, with photographs, of the killing and maiming of over 700 pigeons, at a recent tourney at Interstate Park, and will use it before the legislature on the hearing of a bill to prevent this inhumanity.

The New York press and public opinion generally is opposed to the perpetual slaughter of pigeons in the interest of marksmanship, and there can be little doubt that the live bird shoot will go. The efforts of New York's humane people should be seconded by those of Missouri and other states, so that this useless barbarity may be stopped everywhere. The St. Louis humane societies did good work before the last state legislature, but failed because the opposing interests were too strong. With the aid of the Audubon Society and in the more educated condition of public opinion, their efforts should be successful in the near future.

Crack shots can be made without the exhibition of wholesale cruelty. There is no reason why the pigeon should be excluded from that protection which modern sentiment demands for other domestic creatures.

As Uncle Mark Hanna has been placed on the Republican steering committee of the Senate, he is yet not without honor in his party.

**COMIC VALENTINES.**  
 The Woman's Club of Ravenswood College has declared war against the comic valentine. The club has a list of 100 valentines that are merely funny or satirical and are unexceptionable. But most of them are ugly, vulgar and are unexceptionable. Objection is made to them that they are inartistic and tend to pervert the child's notions of art. But this is a small matter compared to a greater objection, which is that they tend to cultivate ill-humor, spite and malice.

If the comic valentine is really come to let it circulate. But if it is a medium of petty spite and cowardly jealousy, let it be banished.

Lectures on "The Marriage Problem of Today" will be followed by an address on "How to Meet the Grocery Bill."

**AFRAID OF CO-EDUCATION.**  
 There is an awful "row" on between the young men of Columbia University and the young women of Barnard College. The trouble is that the swimming pool in the basement of the gymnasium which has heretofore been closed one evening in the week has been opened to the girls for that evening.

The young men are in a frenzy. They don't want the pool themselves at that time, but they strenuously object to encroachments by the Barnard attachments. "It is a step in the direction of co-education," they say. The Spectator says "It will put a damper upon the ardor of college spirit," etc.

Superstition it looks like pure ill-humor and churlishness. The boys don't want the pool themselves and the inquiry is natural, why shouldn't they let the girls have it? The proverb about the dog in the manger applies.

But it is deeper than this. The terror of co-education is before the men.

It is an interesting development. College men and educators have been searching for a cause for the unpopularity of co-education, but it does not seem to have been identified. All that is known is that young men don't like it and prefer colleges where the feminine will not be so much in evidence.

The outbreak in Columbia illustrates this fact. The Barnard annex must not aspire to annexation. And anything looking in that direction excites alarm. It's funny but it's interesting.

Though written by himself, Mr. Carnegie's epitaph is truthful. The introduction of truthful epitaphs would be a great improvement in the cemeteries.

**WHAT WILL THEY DO?**  
 St. Louis is passing through a crucial period, the outcome of which will in a large measure determine the immediate future of the city and the success of the effort to create a new St. Louis.

The labors of Circuit Attorney Folk and the grand jury have exposed the rottenness of old St. Louis in all its hideousness. They have reached the obstacles that have stood in the way of progress.

It has been shown that the public interest has been sunk in private interest, seeking and securing the greedy ends through fraud, bribery and all manner of corruption. Managers of boodle deals have flourished upon the dishonest greed of bribe-givers and bribe-takers. Men of standing and influence have enriched themselves with the fruits of corruption. Public opinion has been irritated by the commonness of the crime of bribery until it has become a pest in the community.

Will they sit silent under the exposure of the grand jury's revelations and the reproach of tolerated rascality and public plunder? Will they say not a word to encourage public officers who are trying to enforce the laws and punish powerful criminals? Will they say not a word to assure the people of the country that the people of St. Louis are determined to punish plunderers of high and low degree, and to sweep away the mass of corruption that afflicts the community.

The crisis of municipal vice that has suppressed progress in St. Louis is broken. Shall it be obliterated or shall it close again over the better aspirations of citizens?

Citizens of St. Louis must answer this question. Their conduct will answer it. New St. Louis will stand or fall by the outcome of the present situation.

St. Louisians must speak out. Are there not 100 representative citizens with the courage to say in public what they think of bribery and what they think ought to be done to rid St. Louis of the crime and its whole brood of public robbers? Are there not ten men of courage and conviction in St. Louis?

Gen. Bell probably hasn't with him a copy of President McKinley's message in which "the cruel policy of concentration" was declared to have utterly failed as a war measure. "It was not civilized warfare; it was extermination," wrote Mr. McKinley.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the treasury department testifies that the criminal class of immigrants is usually able to pass an educational test, while many of the best settlers of the West are uneducated. A little learning may still be a dangerous thing.

It was announced at the meeting of the Missouri editors on Thursday that the day of cordwood and cabbage journalism had passed. If the weekly editors are getting on a cash basis they and their subscribers will be equally benefited.

Senator Beveridge's first Philippine speech was denounced by Senator Wolcott as "base and sordid," and he now is called a grasshopper by another senator. Mr. Beveridge might as well have been elected to the House.

Two pages of a Manila newspaper are to be printed in Tagalog, for the enlightenment of the Filipinos. It is safe to say that the Declaration of Independence will not appear on either of these pages.

With a great demand in the Philippines for Chinamen and a powerful pro-Chinese lobby in Washington, John is beginning to indulge some hope of getting into the United States.

The baking powder seized by the New York board of health because it contained 28 per cent of powdered rock is another proof that in asking for bread we may get a stone.

**POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.**  
 The Pope's voice is clear and strong, with nothing of a hollow tomb sound.

The Scottish horse of the British army in South Africa are doubtless merely Scotchmen on American horses.

With his heart in Chicago and his home in New York, it is to be feared that ex-Secretary Gage's bosom will be torn by conflicting emotions.

The street car stops anywhere at any time, for any length of time, yet the fare of the passenger who has to get off and walk never returns.

If two Chinamen, handicapped by the flatirons they carried, have pursued and caught a criminal, what is to hinder a Caucasian lobby from catching a fugitive?

When Marconi shall have cut out cable rats in half and ocean staterooms shall be as small as almost near enough to Europe to seriously consider expansion in that direction.

Dr. Holland is to preach today on "Wireless Telegraphy in the World of Spirit." As it is said that every spirit knows the thought of every other spirit it meets, the telegraphy of the spirit world is an improvement on Marconi's system. There seems to be no such thing as a gabfest among spirits.

It appears that a king may not only be looked at by a cat, but he can be chased by an ostrich. The able-bodied old ostrich who kicked at King George of Greece would have killed him but for the interference of an attendant. Some of the republics will be inclined to adopt the ostrich as a symbol of their freedom.

President Van Buren's son attended the coronation of Queen Victoria, and thereafter tried in vain to get rid of the title of "Prince John," which is thought to have partly caused the defeat of his father for a second term. It will therefore scarcely do to speak of "Princess Alice" after the King Edward ceremony.

Col. Jack Chinn of Kentucky has not only disarmed himself, but he is otherwise setting an example for his fellow-Kentuckians. A 10-cent note of fractional currency, if new and clean, is worth perhaps 15 cents.

C. A. B.—Address Joseph Letter, 31 South Clark street, Chicago. For information about public lands write to Bligh H. H. E. J. L.—Easiest way to find the address of all the people in this and easier than to make a house to house canvass.

OLD SUBSCRIBER—Legal questions are not answered. Nevertheless the answerer believes that you needn't worry if you have enough to stand up for your rights. Don't let those birds of prey take the advantage. The contract was a serious one, clearly, as a lawyer. Get advice before you have not money to pay for legal advice. Any lawyer will tell you what to do. Don't be bulldozed.

SCHOOL TEACHER—The answerer doesn't think he is "ony." There is no difference between one foot square and one square foot. Either is a square area containing 144 square inches. You may say of a circle or any other defined face that it contains an area equal to 144 square inches or that it contains an area equal to a square foot, but you can't say that it is either a foot square or a square foot. Beyond the unit, however, there is a difference. Thus, two square feet are two square feet, but two feet square is a square containing four square feet, etc. Your complaint to the office boy was communicated to that functionary, who is much pleased and flattered that school children cannot distinguish him from one of the answerer's dignitaries.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, information to give or a subject of general interest to discuss. Letters from persons seeking employment cannot be given place in this column. All letters must be accompanied by address and signature.

**Music for the World's Fair.**  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 As you are always ready to bring matters of importance before the public, I should like to call your attention to the following:

During the World's Fair St. Louis must lead in every way and make strenuous efforts to that end. The Chora-Symphony Orchestra should be kept together and moved at work from now on. With daily rehearsals and their fine director they can be made the equal if not the superior of any orchestra in the country. Cannot enough money be raised for this purpose? Too many men have a false idea of the money that can be made out of the year. Can we expect the same work when our men only have two rehearsals a week for five months?

St. Louis. A MUSIC LOVER.

**Not Enough Hotels.**  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 There seems to be very unfavorable comment outside of St. Louis about the lack of hotels in building new hotels to accommodate the World's Fair visitors. Every one knows it to be a fact that our hotels at present are not sufficient to accommodate the larger crowds that will come to St. Louis, and no knocker at that, but it does seem to me that a large number of new hotels built in the downtown district, as well as in the suburban districts, would be a great improvement. Our Exposition may be a big success from every standpoint, but poor hotel accommodations for visitors will positively give it a black eye.

Let the capitalists come to the rescue and save the World's Fair City from disgrace. St. Louis. HOTEL MAN.

**Smoke Prevention.**  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 Instead of relying altogether upon smoke consuming gas and other devices, which exceed the cost of soft coal, for heating and cooking, etc., an ordinance prohibiting the burning of soft coal within the city limits would be a very wise move.

Possibly the gas companies could solve the problem. F. F. St. Louis.

**Honesty Is Not a Policy.**  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 Some days ago a correspondent broached the question for discussion in this column: "Is honesty simply a policy?" No response has been made, and I am sure that it is not open to the inquiry into this matter so vitally touching to us all.

It is not a policy for the reason that the moment it becomes a policy, at that instant it becomes dishonest. Policy is art, stratagem, cunning. Sincerity and probity can never be a policy, and honesty is not a policy. The old saw, "Honesty is the best policy," is a truism on its very face. It is not a policy, it is a principle, a sham, a trick, false, counterfeit, only a pretense to gain an end. In a word, it is dishonesty.

There is no division in conscience. A man's commercial conscience is not a thing to be used as a shield to the assessor and "scorns to utter a falsehood to a friend." It is not a policy, it is a principle, a sham, a trick, false, counterfeit, only a pretense to gain an end. In a word, it is dishonesty.

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## FREMEN'S RELIEF FUND HAS GROWN TO \$21,254.07

(GENERAL AND POST-DISPATCH)  
**EVERY DRUG STORE HAS A POST-DISPATCH FUND BLANK.**

Outside of the central business district of the city, every drug store has been provided with a Post-Dispatch subscription blank for contributions to the fund for the relief of the families of the firemen killed in the Chestnut street fire.

All who wish to contribute to the relief fund may either—  
 Send their contributions direct to the Post-Dispatch office, or—  
 Go to the nearest drug store and leave their contributions with their names and addresses.

The contributions and list of contributors will be collected and acknowledgment of all contributions will be published in the Post-Dispatch.

**MAYOR SENDS CHECK FOR \$100.**  
 Mayor's Office, Feb. 8, 1920.  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 I enclose herewith check for \$100, to be credited to the relief fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the firemen who lost their lives on Feb. 4 last. Very truly,  
 ROLLA WELLS.

The touch of sorrow that makes the whole world kin came with the American Tent and Awning Co. fire. Seven brave firemen lost their lives. Four of them were trying to rescue three others when the final catastrophe occurred.

All left families. None of them are adequately provided for. The Post-Dispatch made an appeal to generous hearts for aid.

A general fund was opened by the Merchants' Exchange. The Post-Dispatch itself consented to act as custodian for such moneys as should be sent to it.

The general fund had reached \$18,451 at the time of closing the exchange Saturday night.

The Post-Dispatch's readers had sent \$2,803 up to 9 p. m.

Subscription lists left in drug stores are expected to add greatly to this sum of \$21,254.07.

A number of persons have appointed themselves committees of one to work for the fund. Many of these are expected to make report by Monday or Tuesday.

The real need for a fund of this kind is shown by a report from the general fund's treasurer, Geo. H. Morgan, in which he states that the fund has been made up of the fund by the stricken families.

The professional amusement people are helping fund benefits, announcement of which has already been made. Olympic and Century attractions are to give a dinner and ball at the Olympic Thursday afternoon and the popular houses are to form a number of aggregations of generosity at the Grand Friday afternoon. At the Germania Friday night local talent of a high order will entertain and Sunday will be a grand St. Louis will give its entire receipts to the bereaved ones.

The first subscriber to the general fund was George J. Tansey, president of the Merchants' Exchange. Those second were E. C. Stanard and W. J. Lemp.

The first subscriber to the Post-Dispatch fund was Mayor Rolla Wells. Festus J. Wade and Isaac H. Lionberger followed close upon the subscription of the mayor.

Following are additional contributors to the Post-Dispatch fund:

**POST-DISPATCH FUND.**  
 Previously acknowledged.....\$21,531.53  
 Cash.....25  
 Kern Indemnity.....25  
 Geo. H. Morgan.....25  
 Alfred Clark.....25  
 Employees of the Post-Dispatch.....25  
 E. C. Stanard.....25  
 E. Meyer.....25  
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## POLICE SEARCHING FOR ACCOUNTANT

W. F. HUEY CASHED CHECK SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

### HE WAS CONFIDENTIAL CLERK

Young Man Has Not Been Seen by His Employers, the A. Laschen & Sons Rope Co.

Police all over the country are looking for W. F. Huey, a young man who drew \$200 from the Boatmen's Bank, Jan. 20, on a check, the indorsement of which is alleged to have been forged, and has not been seen since by his employers, the A. Laschen & Sons Rope Co. of St. Louis.

Huey was a confidential clerk for the company. His business included the handling of deposits and the drawing of money on checks, for the use of the office. A few weeks ago Henry Laschen, president of the company, and Charles H. Tucker, treasurer, left the city at the same time on business. Before going Mr. Tucker signed several blank checks, upon which W. H. Amerland, the bookkeeper, was to draw such funds as might be needed to conduct the business.

The morning of Jan. 20, Huey went to the bank with a check for \$200, signed by Mr. Tucker, the signature undeniably genuine, and payable to Mr. Amerland. Huey was well known to Cashier Thomson, but the cashier requested that he also endorse the check. Huey wrote his name on the back and the money was paid over to him.

When Huey failed to return to the office an investigation was made and the company learned of the check transaction. Mr. Amerland declared that his name had been forged.

Huey is 23 years old and has a wife and 2 small children. The family boarded at 312 Washington avenue. Mrs. Huey remained two days after the departure of her husband and then returned to Springfield, Ill., where her relatives live. Huey is from Springfield and had been in the employ of the Laschen concern eight months.

Mr. Laschen told the Post-Dispatch that Huey was well recommended and was an excellent accountant. He never suspected the young man of wrong doing, all members of the firm having great confidence in him.

## TRACTION TRUST PROVES A MYTH

PHILADELPHIA MAGNATES DENY RUMOR OF CONSOLIDATION.

WAS TO INCLUDE ST. LOUIS

Murray Carleton and Charles Turner Also Said to Have Blasted the Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The story of a proposed railway trust to take in the traction lines of St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and other big cities of the United States, has been emphatically denied by the Philadelphia Railway magnates today.

Mr. Widener, who is a director in the Metropolitan company of New York, is interested in the Union Traction of this city, said:

"We know nothing of any such project as such one exists. The only traction companies that Mr. Ekins and myself are interested in are in New York and Philadelphia."

The project was said to have been suggested by Thomas Dolan, also a director of the Philadelphia and New York companies. It is asserted that he had declared in a railway combination would be accomplished on the lines pursued by the United Gas Improvement Co. in acquiring gas plants in different cities. Mr. Dolan today stamped the story as moonshine.

Dispatches from St. Louis quote Murray Carleton and Charles Turner as denying any thought of selling the St. Louis roads and like information comes from the other cities.

### LABOR DISPUTE, THEN DEATH.

Railroad Shop Superintendent Killed by an Employee.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 8.—Edward Burton, superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line railway shops, was shot and killed in his office today by D. M. Sylvester, a machinist, who had until a few minutes before the tragedy been an employee. Burton is re-embodied a non-union man at work in the shops yesterday, to which Sylvester and one of two other union men objected. Sylvester, leading in the matter, complained to Burton in person late yesterday afternoon and a wordy dispute ensued. When time was called this morning Sylvester again began a dispute with the superintendent and the latter discharged him on the spot and ordered him from the shops.

A short interchange of angry words followed and Sylvester, drawing his pistol, fired five times at the superintendent, all taking effect. Burton fell back, groaning and expired without speaking. Sylvester surrendered to the sheriff. Burton was 40 years old. Sylvester is a young man of good reputation.

## DON'T MISS THESE BARGAINS

Look at These Prices :

Pet Cream, per dozen	40c
St. Charles Cream, per dozen	75c
Economy Cream, per dozen	75c
Dime Brand Milk, per dozen	75c
Sunset Brand Milk, per dozen	75c
Magnolia Brand Milk, per dozen	75c
Plussel Brand Milk, per dozen	75c
Squirrel Brand Milk, per dozen	75c
Nice Tender Corn, per dozen	75c
Finest Maine Corn, per dozen	\$1.00

This Is Your Last Chance.

Empson's Wonder Beans, per dozen	75c
Finest Lima Beans, per dozen	75c
Reindeer Succotash, per dozen	75c
Finest String Beans, per dozen	75c
Pie Peaches, per dozen	75c
Fancy Peas, per dozen	75c
Rainbow Peas, per dozen	75c
Wagner's Early June Peas, per dozen	90c
Wagner's Early Garden Peas, per dozen	\$1.00
Wagner's Maryland Prize Peas, per dozen	\$1.25
Wagner's Anne Arundel, extra small, per doz	\$1.50

**LUYTIES BROS. GROCER CO.**  
710-712 FRANKLIN AVENUE (Fair Building.)

Don't Miss These Bargains

At the Fair Building:

Carpet Tacks, per dozen packages	5c
Stick Chickory, per dozen packages	5c
Baking Powders, leading brands, per pound can	15c
Gallon Pie peaches, per can	20c
Baked Beans and Tomato Sauce, large, 3 cans	25c
Corn Starch, ten packages	25c
Finest Teas, your choice of any kind, per pound	25c
He No Tea in packages, per pound	35c

Laundry Soaps.

Walke's Extra Family, per box	\$2.40
Lumbr Soap, 100 cakes, per box	\$2.50
Lenox Soap, 100 cakes, per box	\$2.75
Olivette Soap, 100 cakes, per box	\$2.75
Ivory Soap, 100 cakes, per box	\$3.50

Wines and Liquors.

Choice California Wines, per gallon	85c
Old matured wines, extra quality, per gallon	\$1.25
Genuine Imported Rhine Wines in original cases	
12 bottles, per case	\$6.50
Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies, per gallon	\$1.50
Old Whiskies, either Rye or Bourbon, drawn from original barrels, per gallon	\$2.50

The above prices are good until stock runs out.

## ODEON—BENEFIT FIREMEN'S FUND

The Great Will Band—this afternoon—any seat 25c. As assisted by Temple Israel Choir.

\$1.00 a Week

PIANOS!

The CONROY CO., 1115 Olive St.

FIRE THREATENED

CABANNE CHURCH

EDIFICE AT HAMILTON AND MAPLE AVENUES ABLAZE.

QUICK WORK SAVED IT

Flames Were Caused by Sparks From Chimney Falling on the Shingle Roof.

What might have proved a bad fire had it not been for the vigor and promptitude of the fire department, occurred yesterday afternoon at the West Presbyterian Church, at Hamilton and Maple avenues.

The flames were caused by the soot in a chimney at the east end of the office taking fire and sparks therefrom alighting on the shingle roof. A hole about four feet square was burned through the roof, but the principal damage was caused by water. About \$200 will cover the loss. A lively breeze was blowing at the time and if the fire had started in the west end of the building it is thought probable that the whole building would have been burned.

LETTS TIED SKATING RECORD.

Equaled Nilson's Half-Mile Mark at the Ice Palace.

William J. Letts, the Pittsburg skater, equaled the world's half-mile skating record at the Ice Palace last night in an exhibition. His time for the distance was 1:24, which ties the mark made by Nilson over a 13-lap track.

Letts did an exhibition half-mile Friday night in 1:23 and clipped one second from that mark on his second trial Saturday.

Letts is giving speed and skating exhibitions at the ice rink and is expected to appear this afternoon and evening.

Fatally Hurt by Engine.

Ravid Thompson, aged 28 years, an employee of the Illinois Glass Works, was run over and fatally injured by an Illinois Terminal engine in Alton about 6:30 o'clock last night.

Both his legs were crushed. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. The physicians there said recovery was impossible.

## A BEAUTIFUL WIFE

What suffering woman would not look younger if she could be freed from the continual distress of female suffering? There are thousands of women in every city whose bleared eyes, wasted faces and expression of hopelessness makes them unattractive, unlovely creatures. Female suffering is irritating them into a frenzy. They can't be happy. They can't be attractive or get anything worth having out of life under such a nervous strain. But relieve them of the painful periods, the suffering and agony, the dizziness and continued distress and a little hope and sunshine enters their lives and an attractive, hopeful, rosy-cheeked woman is the result. This is what

## WINE OF CARDUI

did for Mrs. Donoho, according to her husband's statement. He knows that Wine of Cardui made her a "prettier," rosiest-cheeked woman, but she alone knows what it is to be relieved from the terrible suffering. The pure Wine will give every suffering woman the same relief. Do you not think it would be worth while for you to take Wine of Cardui and be free of the distress you are unnecessarily suffering now? There is no question about the relief. Go to your druggist to-day and secure a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui and take it in your own home.

Handley Station, Texas, July 1, 1900.  
I must write and thank you for what your Wine of Cardui has done for me. It has given me a beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked wife. She looked so much younger and prettier than my friends very often ask me, "Was that your wife who was with you?" When I tell them it was they are surprised. I always tell them Wine of Cardui made the change. I expect to keep Wine of Cardui in my house always.  
I. R. DONOHO.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## COLUMBIA

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, February 10

10—NELSON FAMILY—10

The World's Greatest Acrobatic Troupe.

NORMA WHALLEY,

The New York Casino's Talented and Attractive Vocalist.

GOLMAN'S CATS AND DOGS,

A New Marvel in Animal Training.

MRS. FELIX MORRIS & CO.

Offering a Bright Comedietta, "The Lady and the Burglar."

MADGE FOX,

Dashing "Coom Shouter" and Acrobatic Dancer.

3—BROTHERS BROOKLYN—3

Grotesque Musical Comedians.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPH,

Illustrating the Ground-Breaking Cinematomes at the World's Fair Site.

MLLE. AZARA,

Poses Under the Stereoscope.

HEDRIX & PRESCOTT,

Singing, Talking and Dancing Act.

SIGNOR ARCARIS,

Sensational Knife and Battle-Ax Thrower.

WELSH BROTHERS,

The Irish Sports—Conversational Comedy.

LA GETTE,

Marvelous Aerial Gymnast.

MR. AND MRS. McMAHON,

Art Fencing and Club Swinging.

15-25-30c Orchestra Chairs. 50c

Reserved a Week in Advance.

STANDARD.

The Home of Folly.

Two Follies Daily.

COMMENCING MATINEE TODAY,

Fred Irwin's

Big Show.

The very best may be expected when the coming of Fred Irwin's Big Show, and the patrons of the Home of Folly, where this attraction will hold forth all next week, may get in readiness for a feast of laughter and music, up-to-date burlesque and charming femininity. Mr. Irwin has searched the theatrical firmament for stars of high magnitude for his present season's show, and the result is that the company includes such kings of comedy as Jas. F. Leonard, Billy Watson, the Century Comedy Four, and Wm. Noble; such excellent singers as Maria Barison, Lizzie Van, Alma Burman and Gerlie De Milt; and such high class vaudeville artists as the Livingston Family and a half dozen other specialties equally as attractive. The performance includes two high class burlesques.

"ARE YOU AN EAGLE?"

AND

"AT GAY CONEY,"

and both are replete with laughable lines and situations, pretty choruses, up-to-date numbers and ensembles and chorus of pretty girls who can sing and dance in the most approved style. Jas. F. Leonard is the life of the burlesques and laughter flows freely. There is no cessation of interest from the moment the curtain rises until its final drop, every act and specialty offering some new surprise or some hitherto unknown thrill of enjoyment. Also a new and sensational series of living pictures, posed by dashing dainty models.

NEXT ATTRACTION,

HIGH ROLLERS.

OLYMPIC—SPECIAL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2

BENEFIT FOR THE FAMILIES OF

DEAD FIREMEN.

The Performance Will Be Given by the

Miss Bob White Opera Co.

AND

Professor Kellar,

Both having kindly volunteered their services. The orchestras of the Olympic and Century Theaters, by kind permission of the M. M. B. A., will also give their services free, and the St. Louis Theatrical Brotherhood will contribute theirs.

Seats on sale Monday, Feb. 10, at the box office.

The committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange will have full charge of the benefit.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Washington University Association

Lectures.

In College Chapel, 1704 Washington av.

Feb. 11, 8 p. m.—METHOD OF COMBATING MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION—Hon. Jas. L. Blair.

Feb. 13, 4 p. m.—The Agamemnon—Frederic A. Hall, Professor of Greek.

Rebyn Popular Concerts.

RENTAL HALL—ODEON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 P. M.

ADMISSION 25c.

CINCINNATI'S GREAT PRIMA DONNA.

MRS. EDNA BOGGS LEHR.

ALSO MR. LEON BAIRD.

Of Metropolitan Opera Company, New York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT THE PERLES

**Marguerita Sylva** & A GREAT CAST IN

**MISS BOB WHITE**

BY WILLARD SPENSER, AUTHOR OF "THE LITTLE TROOP"

ENSEMBLE OF 75 GREAT BEAUTY CHORUS

OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT

MATINEES WED. & SAT.

OLYMPIC, MONDAY NIGHT, FEB'Y 10.

BENEFIT TREASURER

**BUDD MANTZ**

Marguerita Sylva in "Miss Bob White."

ONE WEEK, BEGINNING... SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

"LAUGHING LIMIT OF THE WORLD"

SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES OPENS ON THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

The Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co.

GUS ROGERS

THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN WASHINGTON.

Lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Music by Maurice Levl. Staged by Ben Seal.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.

80—ENTERTAINERS—80

CENTURY--TONIGHT.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00—Wednesday Matinee, 25c and 50c.

LAUGHTER! AMAZEMENT! DIABLERIE!

THE GREAT KELLAR

Displaying his own original discoveries in the realm of the marvelous.

CREATION REVEALED

Kellar Cuts Off His Own Head

THE PASSING OF MAN

HYPNOTISM IN REALITY

THE MYSTERY OF THE BLUE ROOM—Bluebeard Exposed.

THE LEVIATION OF PRINCESS KAMAC

MANY MINOR MYSTERIES AND MIRTHFUL MANIPULATIONS.

NEXT NEIL BURGESS

SUN- IN THE COUNTY FAIR.

DAY. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

HAVLIN'S

The Fatal Wedding

SEE Little CORA, the greatest child actress on the stage, as the "LITTLE MOTHER."

GERTRUDE HAYNES

ND her Cheer Celestial.

Monday Night, Feb. 24, MANAGER GAREN'S BENEFIT. SEATS NOW SELLING.

GRAND 25

MATINEES WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.

GOOD SEATS DOWN STAIRS AND ALL OF BALCONY.

THE TELEPHONE GIRL 40

THE MERRY JUNGLE

Sunday Mat., Feb. 16—The Rays in "A Hot Old Time," tuned up to date.

IMPERIAL

25c MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.

Night performances, good seats downstairs 35c.

All Car Lines Reach the Imperial. Follow the Crows and you will Reach the House of Success.

THIS WEEK, A RAGGED HERO.

A PLAY FOR THE PEOPLE. AN ALL-STAR COMPANY. TWO GARLANDS OF NEW SCENERY.

SEE IT AND BE CONVINCED OF ITS GREATNESS. IT IS NEW, BUT A BIG SUCCESS.

Sun. Mat., Feb. 16, "Sporting Life," 12 people on the stage. Time of scenery. First time at our prices.

ODEON--TONIGHT AT 8:15

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN BAND

Conceded to be the greatest Band that has ever visited St. Louis.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAM.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS

ODEON--SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEBRUARY 15

TWO ILLUSTRATED LECTURES BY

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.

Famous Author and Lecturer on Wild Animals.

FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES IN ST. LOUIS.

RESERVED SEATS 25c AND 50c, NOW ON SALE







## MME. YALE'S



## HAIR TONIC.

A specific for all hair and scalp diseases. Purest and best hair tonic in the world. One bottle will do more for the hair than the combined efforts of all other hair preparations made. It never fails to respond. Stops hair falling in 24 hours.

## CURES D'NDROUFF

Creates a luxuriant growth of hair. Makes dry, harsh hair soft and glossy. It gradually restores the natural color to gray or faded hair. It is as invigorating and as refreshing to the hair and scalp as a shower of rain is to parched grass or withered flowers. A genuine toilet luxury, clean, colorless. Most efficacious for baldness. Highest award Columbian Exposition. Government Chemists' Endorsements.

## SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MME. YALE'S STANDARD BRAND OF TOILET PREPARATIONS are the best in the world because MME. YALE makes them. She knows more about beauty and beautifying preparations than anyone else in the world.

WRITE FOR MME. YALE'S BOOKS ON HEALTH AND BEAUTY. They are FREE. Consult MME. YALE by mail. She will advise you FREE of charge. Her address is 183 MICHIGAN BLDG., CHICAGO.



## Of Course, You've "Hearn Tell Or"

The old lady who, as the train stopped, asked the conductor whether she could change trains there. He said she could if she wanted to, but she better not. Well, you can miss this opportunity held out to you this week by our Reduction Sale of selecting from 95 of our \$30 fancy Suits and have it made to fit you, and made with regular \$30 suit lining, with regular \$30 suit-style and finish—yours for \$22.50—but you better not. For you won't get this chance again in a hurry. 110 \$9 Trouserings at \$7.50 each.

MacCarthy-Evans Tailoring Co., 820 Olive St., Opp. P. O., St. Louis, Mo.

## SAVE YOUR TEETH!

Why neglect your teeth, when they can be preserved at a small cost and without pain by our recognized professional skill and thorough methods? Thousands of sealings and restorations have been made by our dentists. We make a specialty of extracting teeth without pain with our patent machine. Full set of teeth \$2.00. Gold filling, .75c. Gold crown, .85c. Silver filling, .50c. Silver crown, .85c. Painless extraction .50c. No charge for consulting when other work is ordered. All work guaranteed 10 years. Hours 8 to 9:30 daily. Sunday, 9 to 1 p. m.

COLUMBIA DENTAL PARLORS, 312 Washington, 2d Floor, Opposite Grand Leader.

## Curse

## DRINK

CURED BY White Ribbon Remedy.

Can Be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of alcoholism, whether the patient is a confirmed habitue, a "tippler," a social drinker, or a drunkard. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of alcoholism, whether the patient is a confirmed habitue, a "tippler," a social drinker, or a drunkard.

Endorsed by Members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Jones, representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy and may say it is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of alcoholism, whether the patient is a confirmed habitue, a 'tippler,' a social drinker, or a drunkard. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of alcoholism, whether the patient is a confirmed habitue, a 'tippler,' a social drinker, or a drunkard."

Hours to Cincinnati, 5 to 6 p. m. B. O. S. W.

OFFICE: Commercial Bldg., 2nd and Olive Streets.

## DRAWING-ROOM GOSSIP.

Mrs. M. F. Hecht of Thomas street entertained the T. T. D. Euchre Club Tuesday afternoon at her home. At the end of the game prizes were awarded as follows: First, Miss Lillie Hannebrink; second, Mrs. E. Steinmetz; third, Mrs. Dr. Ludwig; fourth, Mrs. Dr. Schultz. The predominant decorations at the luncheon which followed were carnations and ferns.

On Tuesday evening the Usona Club will give its initial dancing party at Trimp's Hall, Grand and Easton avenues. Following are the club's members: John D. E. president; William Schaefer, vice-president; Arthur Schaefer, secretary and treasurer; William Loneragan; George Koenig; George Clark; Vincent Schoppe; James Miller; Jack Kelley and Alf Kelly.

A jolly theater party, chaperoned by Mrs. H. A. de Frey, to hear Mary Manning and the other features of Saturday evening. Among the young ladies of the party were Miss Mary Stegmann, Elvina Duke, Ruth Groves, Gertrude Caldwell, Lucile Moore, Mabel Haines, Mabel Campbell and Miss Hackett.

Milton Hellman gave a bob-sled party to some of his friends Monday evening. Those present were: Gerard Lambert, Albert McGovern, John Love, Price Kimbrough, Verne Robinson, George Cronch, Marshall Lockwood Hill, Mildred Kaiser, Frank Groves, James Campbell, Norman Brown.

Miss May V. Winter and Mr. T. C. Moorhead were married Feb. 6 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Winter, on Bell avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead will be at home to their friends at 809 Carlington avenue after Feb. 15.

The Louisiana Euchre Club was entertained Sunday by Miss B. Baum of 233 Mullany street. Prizes were awarded to Miss Baum and Miss Paula Rosenburg. The next meeting will be held at Miss Edith Silberstein's home, 397 Lawton avenue.

Miss Alice Seaman gave a luncheon to some of her little friends at her residence, 301 Myer avenue, Thursday evening. Among those present were Misses Nellie Lewis, H. Blaine Behn, Marie Behn and D. J. McCarthy. F. Doane and J. F. Kent.

Mrs. E. E. Roberts entertained at her home the following officers and members of the Pochontas Lodge: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer and son, Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burkland and Mr. Thomas.

Miss Katharine Little of 363 Russell avenue entertained Thursday evening in honor of Miss Katharine Lyon of McLeansboro, Ill., and Mrs. Noma Halliwell of Dahlgren, Ill. Dancing and games were the amusements of the evening.

Mrs. Baetz of Elzel avenue entertained her euchre club Thursday. Those present were: Misses Bullman, Bushman, Duokworth, Schleich, Summers, Hacker, Spate, Rottweiler, Volpert, McLean and Fudge.

Miss Anna Brown, 305 Lucky street, in honor of her sixteenth birthday on Saturday evening, Feb. 4, 1905. Games, dancing and singing were the feature of the evening. Supper was served at 12 o'clock.

Miss O'Donnell of Lindbergh boulevard entertained 15 young ladies Thursday afternoon at cards in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. Honnig of Springfield, Mo., and Mrs. Will O'Keefe of Moberly, Mo.

Mrs. C. L. Aubuchon of 385 Victor street entertained the euchre club of which she is a member Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Misses James Aubuchon, Lungstrass and Bousard.

Mrs. Lilly K. Ohlyer of 248 West Pine boulevard and Mrs. James Barker of 888 Clemens avenue have issued cards for a whist luncheon Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11, at the Mercantile Club.

Miss Adele Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Arnold of 4187 Magnolia avenue, has returned from a six months tour through Southern California and Colorado.

Mrs. R. E. Kimball of 517 Kensington avenue and her party friends will depart Thursday evening for New Orleans to spend Mardi Gras. They will be absent a week.

Miss Virginia Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lee, who has been a guest of Miss Cockrell of Washington, D. C., is now in Cuba with a party of New York friends.

Miss Mary Stanley departed Monday for New Orleans to attend Mardi Gras, and later will be a guest at a house party given by Miss Alice Jacobs of Shreveport.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. O'Neill have returned from a winter trip and will be at home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nolker, 457 Forest Park boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Cullum of 472 Washington boulevard and sister, Miss Euna Barrie-Fugh, departed for Palm Beach and the Bermuda Islands Wednesday.

Mrs. Vessels of Omaha, Neb., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Day of 318 Pine street, having come to attend the Seward-Lee day.

A dance was given at the Louisiana Hall on Friday evening by Mr. Harry Beckwith in honor of his sister, Miss John Schneiber of Edwardville, Ill.

Mrs. Dan Hall, who was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, has returned to her home in New York.

The next St. Claire informal dance will be given Wednesday evening at the West End Hall, Finney and Vandeventer avenues.

Miss Hazel Thompson of 4620 Berlin avenue will be a member of a house party at the residence of Dr. Richardson of Centralia, Ill.

Invitations are out for the next dance of the A. D. C. which will be held at the Louisiana Hall Friday evening, Feb. 14.

Mrs. James Barker of 5888 Clemens avenue returned Monday from the West. She has been spending the winter in the West. She has been spending the winter in the West. She has been spending the winter in the West.



## MRS. GEORGE J. FRANKEL.

Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the World Fair Fraternal Building Association.

the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Langan, of Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. A. Y. Grimes and daughter, Miss Grimes, of Washington are at Hotel Beers, the guests of friends.

Mrs. Henry V. Lucas of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Otto Forster of 309 Washington avenue.

Mrs. Harry Elliott, Jr., of 3871 Washington boulevard will give a buffet luncheon Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles J. Fritz will be at home to her friends Wednesday in February, afternoons and evenings.

Miss Jessie Wayland of Salisbury, Mo., is the guest of Miss Mabel Wherry of 907 Clemens avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rowland of Hotel Beers returned from a short trip to Louisville, Ky.

Ten o'clock musicale will meet at Mrs. Alfred Matthews', 625 Bartmore avenue, Feb. 12.

Mr. Philip Clark of the Grand Avenue Hotel departed for New York Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walton of New York are occupying apartments at Hotel Beers.

Nice spring style Walking Skirts tailored to measure, this week \$12.50. French, 1400 Olive.

Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan of 483 Westminster place are at Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Marion Sanborn of the Grand Avenue Hotel is visiting friends in Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Otto Forster has returned home from Chicago where she spent the past week.

Miss Selma Goldstein has departed for New York to make her future home there.

Mrs. Joseph Jacob of 423 Olive street entertained her card club during the week.

Miss Meta Ives and Mrs. Ives will send the remainder of the winter in the South.

Mrs. M. M. Buck entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Charles Hilger is entertaining Miss Charlotte Bode of St. Charles, Mo.

Miss J. E. Plow of New York is at Hotel Beers, the guest of friends.

Capt. and Mrs. O. H. Morgan of Chicago are visiting friends in St. Louis.

Mrs. Ernst Peunget of Hotel Beers has returned from Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brown of Boston are registered at Hotel Beers at Muth's.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Timkin of Hotel Berlin are in California.

Miss Electa Gifford of New York is a guest at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Heaton and daughter of Detroit are at Hotel Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Loeb have apartments at Hotel Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Crockett are at Hotel Berlin.

Judge and Mrs. Noah M. Given are at Hotel Berlin.

Miss Blanch Karst is visiting friends in Kansas City.

Mrs. Harry Elliot, Sr., is visiting in Florida.

## EAST ST. LOUIS BOY RIVALS THE "ANGELS" IN SEC'Y HAY'S BALLAD

Saved Life of 4-Year-Old Boy Who, Like "Little Breeches," Was Left in Charge of Team Which Took Fright and Ran "Hell-to-Split Over the Prairie."

The incident related in "Little Breeches," at something and started. Just as in the other story—and that also happened in Illinois, if anywhere—they went "hell-to-split over the prairie."

In the poem the father heard "one little squall." In the real happening which is being chronicled, there was no squall, for "Little Breeches" did not wake up in spite of the mad flight of the team.

Now came the "angel" of this tale, Louis Smith, athletic, football player, pitcher in his school baseball nine. He was used to tackling, gridding, wrestling. He tackled the tearing runaway team. He made a touchdown and a goal.

Springing at the heads of the animals, who were rearing and plunging, young Smith stopped them just before they reached a point in the road where the wagon was sure to be "upset, dead beat," with all sorts of harm to the sleeping child, unless there were angels to receive him and carry him to a safe place.

The boy's father discovered that his team had run away before two points of red had gurgled-gurgled down the neck of the jug. He made a dash up the road, but the horses were far ahead of him.

Whether "all hope soared on him of his fellow-critters' aid" is left to conjecture. Perhaps not, for he saw Louis Smith, alert and agile, spring for the heads of the horses.

The farmer drove back, secured his jug and drove out home without revealing his name, but Sophomore Smith, whose teacher is fond of reciting to his class, is sure that this 4-year-old is the identical boy of whom Secretary Hay wrote, "pert and snippy and saucy."

## RAILROAD MAN A "LITERARY FELLER"

Edwin B. Pope, general western passenger agent of a half interest in a minor railroad, St. Louis, is added to the list of local literary men.

Mr. Pope has just contributed to the literary field a four-act comedy drama entitled "An Honest Fraud," which will be produced for the first time by the St. Louis Sketch Club, the local amateur dramatic society. It will be given under the auspices of the Odd Fellows Headquarters Association.

Mr. Pope is not only a writer of theatricals, but a writer of stories for little folks. A number of them have been published in the popular magazines. Mr. Pope writes for amusement and recreation.

The plot of his play hinges on the striking resemblance of the hero, Frank Parsons, to his best friend, Bennett Rutherford, supposed to have been killed by Indians in Colorado. Parsons is requested by his friend Rutherford to take his place in the play.

Rutherford finally reaches home in a dejected condition, the result of a head wound inflicted by the Indians. He is restored to reason by a clever surgical operation, and upbraids his friends for stealing his mother and sister. Parsons explains the situation to Rutherford's satisfaction, and the misunderstanding cleared, Rutherford gladly consents to Parsons stealing his sister as a life partner.

Those who will create the various roles are Misses Edna Judin, Maude Moore, Maude Annis and Hanna Hinkel; Messrs. H. Hitchcock, Paul Grether, Fredrick Walton, J. J. Halley, Otto Hippenmeyer, Lester Grunen and J. R. Weiss.

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## MISS GOULD HELPED VOODOO FROM GRAVE

INTERESTED IN PRESERVING OLD LANDMARKS.

MADE CONTRIBUTION OF \$50 Said She Thought It One of Highest Duties to Prevent Disappearance of Old Missions.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 8.—Miss Helen Gould, who spent ten days here during her present trip, gave new momentum to the movement toward the preservation of the historic Spanish mission buildings. She contributed \$50 to the fund, which the Landmarks Club, composed of Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is raising to defray the expense of restoring and preserving the buildings of historic interest in and about San Antonio. She also told the ladies of the club that she thought it one of the highest duties incumbent upon the people of San Antonio to prevent the disappearance of these old buildings through neglect.

Miss Gould was astonished when she saw the state into which the missions have fallen. During her stay San Antonio friends arranged for a Mexican dinner in her honor and in order to make it unique, broken and chipped, the magnificent carvings of the weather-beaten, crumbling stone walls of this 300-year-old church and its mission were composed wholly of highly seasoned dishes of Mexican food. After dinner the party inspected the building and then Miss Gould learned for the first time that the missions are in the state of ruin. She observed the remains of the great vaulted stone roof, now fallen in the fire, and the broken and broken and chipped, the magnificent carvings of the weather-beaten, crumbling stone walls of this 300-year-old church and its mission were composed wholly of highly seasoned dishes of Mexican food.

Miss Gould took the trouble to inquire into the state of the missions. She observed the remains of the great vaulted stone roof, now fallen in the fire, and the broken and broken and chipped, the magnificent carvings of the weather-beaten, crumbling stone walls of this 300-year-old church and its mission were composed wholly of highly seasoned dishes of Mexican food.

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## Albert A. Aal Cloak Co.

515 Locust Street

## NEW SPRING GOODS.



68 Handsome, Swell Walking Skirts, actual value, \$8.75—

Monday,

\$5.00

50 Stylish New Spring Gibson Suits, blouse and eton effects, very jaunty, value \$20.00—

Monday,

\$13.75



## Extra Special.

One case of Winter Jackets, finest in our house—cost from \$10.00 to \$35.00—this season's goods—Choice \$5.00

## "THE QUESTION OF THE DAY."



## THE PIANOLA

What It IS and what It DOES.

As to both of these questions: It is a beautiful Cabinet, finished in any kind of wood desired. You simply move the Pianola up to your piano so that its little fingers rest over the keys. When you select the composition, it does the reading of the notes, and the fingering for you, leaving nothing to be done except to control the expression, which you do through the pedals and the EXPRESSION devices. With the Pianola you are still the player. The musician works years and years to acquire, not EXPRESSION feeling, but manual, mechanical, muscular dexterity. He practices scales and five-finger exercises solely to make machines out of his hands. When you own a Pianola you are no longer required to do this, for the Pianola provides the technical ability for you to revel in the kind of music for which you care, and furnishes the means to faithfully reflect the feelings by which you are dominated. It is a new invention, NO REEDS, NO SPRINGS, NO ELECTRICITY. It is made in fancy woods and is an ornament in the home, as well as a means of gratifying every musical wish at a moment's notice.

We wish particularly to bring to your notice the fact that the Pianola cannot be found on exhibition or on sale in St. Louis, except at our store. Visitors Are Always Welcome. Can Be Purchased on Moderate Monthly Payments.

Bollman Bros. Co. 1100 Olive St.

POPULAR PRICES.

COLUMBIA CANDIES

517 OLIVE STREET.

Light Luncheons Served with Ice Cream Soda, 5c















# ROOSEVELT GOES TO SEE HIS BOY

Left Washington for Groton at 1:15 Sunday Morning.

## MOTHER AT THE BEDSIDE

LITTLE FELLOW HAS "TREACHEROUS PNEUMONIA."

Much Mystery Thrown Around the Fact That the Groton School Has Been Closed and 140 Boys Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou left for Groton, Mass., at 1:15 by the Pennsylvania railroad. This step indicates that Theodore, Jr., is worse. Early Saturday evening President Roosevelt received a telegram from Groton saying his son, Theodore, Jr., was doing well, but the dispatch added that he was afflicted with a "treacherous form of pneumonia."

Upon the advice of physicians the President decided Saturday morning to abandon the trip to Charleston, as the disease may develop a critical stage within the next six days and he might be called to Groton. Before the President's departure for Groton it was said that after receiving the last bulletin he determined to disregard the request of his son's physician and to go to his boy's bedside. It was stated that the President's departure for Groton would be a comfort to Mrs. Roosevelt, and that as the critical period covers the next three days he should be near his son. It was also stated that the trip to Massachusetts is taken on the President's own initiative, and is not due to any alarming news which has reached him concerning his son's condition.

Just before leaving the President received a telegram saying that his son, Theodore, Jr., had slept all the evening and that his condition appeared quite favorable.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT WITH HER BOY

Special to the Post-Dispatch. GROTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The condition of young Roosevelt has not materially changed since Mrs. Roosevelt came this morning. Her presence at the bedside has been a natural source of mutual joy. Her coming was a great relief to the officials of the school.

Since publicity was given to the illness of young Roosevelt, the number of inquiries regarding his condition which have come from far and near, have been tremendous. In view of the fact that at frequent intervals the President is informed of the condition of his son, it was decided to continue the rule established by headmaster Pennington, and permit no news to be disseminated from this point, but leave it to the discretion of the President what should be given to the outside world.

Mrs. Roosevelt will accept the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gardner, who here, Mr. Gardner is a patron of the Groton School, as well as being an instructor. Most of Mrs. Roosevelt's time will be spent with the sick boy so that the courtesy of the Gardner family will be available only in a limited way.

From the sick chamber comes tonight the only accredited statement that the boy has "typhoid-pneumonia," as has been reported, but the name of the disease is not given. His condition is not regarded as particularly serious, says this information. However, a more conservative report and probably the true one is that the boy has pneumonia with the possibility of typhoid fever complication. There is considerable speculation as to the real state of affairs at the school, and a satisfactory explanation of the closing of the school and the sending of 140 boys home today is sought, as it is hard for the average person to appreciate the necessity of closing a school simply because there are four cases of pneumonia in it.

There are at the school infirmary tonight a dozen or more boys under the care of physicians, and rumor credits scarlet fever with being responsible for their condition. Other rumors say the sickness is grip. The excessive reticence of those in a position to explain the enigma was modified tonight to the extent of authoritative denial that there are contagious cases at the school.

The reason given for closing classes is that with a dozen or more young men in the infirmary, with a feeling of unrest among the other students, caused in part by rumors by the death on Jan. 25 of Carroll Hodges, of York, caused by typhoid pneumonia, who had been sick but about 24 hours, and an alarmed condition among parents it was deemed best to suspend the institution and all connected with it to have at least two weeks' vacation.

Considering the prevalence of sickness at the school, there was special interest in the new day in a number of young men walking the main street of the town bareheaded. This fact among the pupils of going bareheaded and without hats or overcoats brought about the attacks of pneumonia reported.

## BOYS SHOW MUCH CONCERN

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There was a great gathering of parents and relatives of boys from the Groton School at the Grand Central Station this afternoon when the train came in from Boston, bringing many of the pupils.

"What's the latest from Teddy?" was almost the first question they asked as their parents took them in their arms. They seemed to feel the deepest concern for their playmate and comrade. So large a gathering of relatives and friends at the boys that the management of the Grand Central Station found it necessary to post a bulletin board and then saying the boys with the Groton boys is late, but no accident has occurred.

Charles Foster, of 20 West Eighty-fourth street, said he was one of the boys who went on the long walk with Teddy Roosevelt before he was taken sick with pneumonia. "I," he said, "we had a good long walk that day. We went out about 11 o'clock and walked eight miles. These cross-country walks are considered great tests up there at Groton. You see the point is to win the walk. The boy who comes out ahead is the winner, and we try very hard to be the foremost chap at the finish."

# SMOKE INSPECTOR CHARLES H. JONES

"We'll be the City Smokeless, In 1908, And you will like and joke less." Says Charles H. Jones, says he. About our city's smoking: I mean it, now—no joking: 'Tis time to let up poking Your funnybone at me."

We'll be the Smokeless City, In 1908, And wights who think they're witty," Says Smoke-Up Jones, says he. "And says I'm piped and dreaming, Will find me bright and beaming With triumph, glad and gleaming With purpose victories."

Jones says so. Who is Jones? Jones is the city smoke inspector. He says St. Louis will be a smokeless city in 1908. Charles H. Jones made this deliberate declaration yesterday afternoon, seated in his office, his eyes inspecting the smoke from a hundred chimney stacks. And Mr. Jones was not smoking a pipe himself. He was not even carrying a cigar, coddling a cigarette or stoking a stove. He was truly and really in earnest, and declared what he said with reference to the smokelessness of the city was no pipe.

Another thing Mr. Jones said, which may be set down here as a warning to the wary. He said that after March 15, the fateful day of March, he would proceed to prosecute any and all violators of the anti-smoke laws.

## \$100 A DAY TO SMOKE

According to the law a violator is liable to a fine of \$25 to \$100 a day. Just figure this up for yourself. Say the court will make it \$50 as an average. That foots up to \$18,250 a year, which is quite a price to pay for smoking privileges. It is bigger than Mr. Jones' cigar bill.

It is a mistaken impression that Jones inspects cigar smoke. There are some who affect to believe he is a sort of probation officer or curfew monitor, going about inspecting the thumbs and forefingers of school boys to see how many cigarettes they smoke per diem and what brands they use.

No, he is not the official inspector of tobacco smoke. Were that true he would be busy visiting offices where "No Smoking" signs exist, to find out how many mice play when the cat is away.

The sort of smoke Mr. Jones inspects is the spectacular smoke which makes St. Louis lurid by day and languid by night. It is the sort of smoke that covers the city, now and then, like a blanket—an awful opaqueness that turns day into night and night wrong side out.

## MAKES BARITONES SUE

It is the sort of smoke that causes visiting baritones to sue the city for damages to vocal chords. It is factory smoke, smokestack smoke, smoky-moky old smoke, wholly smoke—nothing else.

But Jones has got to smoke up. To get this city smoke up. Before the fair is broke up.

By the idea of March the inspector expects to have everything inspected that is expected of him. In other words, he hopes and his assistants will have all the smoke plants classified by that date.

There are 300 boiler plants and 5000 boilers in St. Louis, evenly estimated, that belch forth smoke in violation of the law. These are being sorted and graded, according to size, location, color of smoke, odor, density, specific gravity, metric dimensions and other qualities.

There is one idea that the boys in St. Louis has so much smoke that one man cannot possibly inspect all of it. Some would get away without being inspected, and this might cause trouble to the human smoke consumers in the city, who are entitled to inhale, masticate and swallow smoke that has been duly inspected and stamped as A-1.

There is dire peril in consuming uninspected smoke. For the convenience of the work, the city is divided into four grand smoke districts, each of which is presided over by a deputy smoke-up man.

District No. 1 takes in Carondelet and runs up to within a few blocks of Olive street. No. 2 and No. 3 are long and narrow, running east and west with Olive street as a dividing line.

No. 4 lies in North St. Louis. The business of the deputies, says Mr. Jones, "is to find out concerning every boiler used in their districts. Each owner of a boiler is asked to fill out a printed form. Such information as the capacity of the boiler, the working hours of the establishment, the height and diameter of the smokestacks, the class of fuel used and the devices employed to abate smoke is requested."

There is a dinky pink card used by the inspector's office, which is filled out by a deputy when he discovers anyone is violating the law. On it are stated the date, hour and duration of the violation, the volume and character of the smoke, the date of prior violation, the character of the device, if any, used for abatement of smoke, etc.

"I write a personal letter to the man or firm mentioned on each of these pink cards," said Inspector Jones, "asking him why he is breaking the law. I keep at him until he answers me in black and white. His reply is filed for reference."

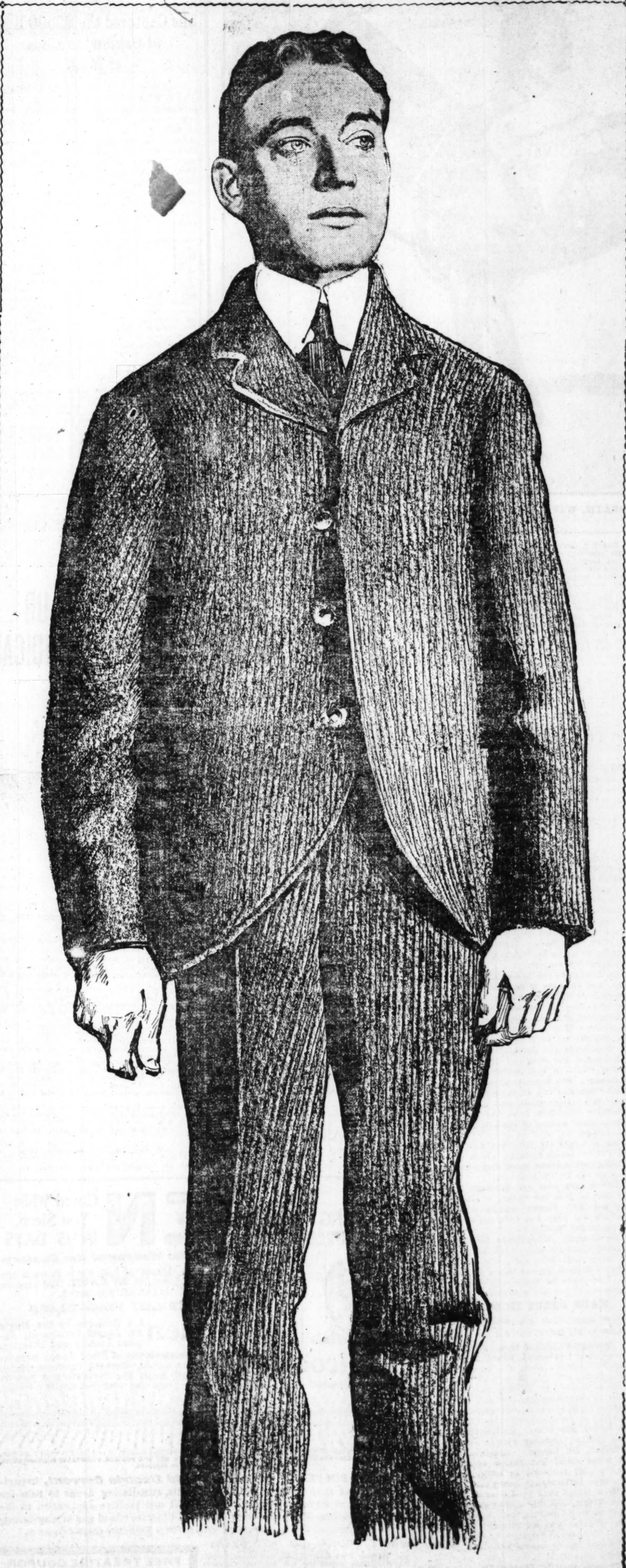
"The public buildings and most of the school buildings are as yet unsupplied with smoke consumers. All will be equipped shortly."

"After we have finished with the stationary smokestacks we expect to turn our attention to railroads and steamboats."

## TOO MUCH ATMOSPHERE

Mr. Jones said he had had much correspondence with smoke inspectors in other cities—Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and he finds that St. Louis is handicapped by atmospheric conditions. Cleveland's smoke inspector seems to be making the greatest headway.

Mr. Jones' business, in short, is to induce St. Louis factories and other plants to manufacture smoke to install devices to consume or abate it. He is of the opinion that by the opening of the World's Fair the city will be, practically speaking, smokeless, and this is his dearest ambition.



Charles H. Jones, Smoke Inspector.

his voice is clear. For a young man he is in a very responsible position, and he realizes fully that

It is no joke To be the smoke Inspector—no, indeed; To poke around Where smoke is found, And maintain better roads.

## ROLLED THE "TERRIBLE TURK." ENGINE CUT OFF BOTH LEGS.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Farmer Burns threw Mouradoulah, the "Terrible Turk," in fifteen minutes at the Trocadero theater. The Turk was to forfeit the purse if Burns was able to stay with him 15 minutes. During the last few seconds Burns secured a half-Nelson and rolled the Turk over just before time was called.

Dave Tomson, aged 25 years, was struck and probably fatally injured by a switch engine in the Illinois Central yards in East St. Louis last night.

Both legs were amputated and he received internal injuries. In attempting to avoid a train he slipped in front of the engine.

His home is in St. Joseph.

# NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES

OUTLINES MISS ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION As the Daughter of an American President She Was Highly Honored Everywhere and Entertained by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

## MISS ROOSEVELT CANNOT ESCAPE A LIKE DISTINCTION

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU, 1345 Pennsylvania Avenue. Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris sympathizes with Miss Alice Roosevelt in her proposed visit to London. Mrs. Sartoris was the first daughter of an American President to be presented at St. James. One of the happiest memories of her life is the season which she spent in London. She was then a girl just the age that Miss Roosevelt will be at the time of her visit—18 years.

Mrs. Sartoris enters into the spirit of Miss Roosevelt's visit and follows all the details with the keenest appreciation. "I do not think it possible for any one to be as happy as I was then. It may be that we have a fuller capacity for happiness when we are 18. Probably Miss Roosevelt is better prepared for the gorgeous pageantry of royalty than I was in my day.

Perhaps the sorrows of later years have cast a halo around that season which she spent in London when a girl. Speaking of it to a friend the other day she said: "I do not think it possible for any one to be as happy as I was then. It may be that we have a fuller capacity for happiness when we are 18. Probably Miss Roosevelt is better prepared for the gorgeous pageantry of royalty than I was in my day.

"Going to court was like entering wonderland. At least, it appeared so to me. I can recall everything as vividly as though it were yesterday."

"I remember London as a great, smoky town, very noisy and bewildering after the quiet repose of Washington. Most of all I recall the motherly kindness of the venerable Queen, the courteous politeness of her attendants and the enthusiastic admiration which was everywhere expressed for the soldierly qualities and the kindly characteristics of my beloved father."

## Her Train Engrossed Her Whole Mind.

"No words can adequately express my intense admiration of my court gown. I put it on again and again and practiced for hours how to manage it and how to make a graceful exit with it."

"This was my first trailing gown, and it was as momentous an occasion as can be imagined. It is no easy task for a novice to court and manage such a train."

"I remember I had a pretty little speech prepared, but from the time that I passed within the great drawing room doors until after my exit my whole soul was concentrated on my gown, and it was only afterward that I appreciated the kindness of the queen or the beauty of the scene."

Mrs. Sartoris remembers going to the balls and the parties and dinners, and the awe with which she looked upon the bejeweled courtiers and the peeresses of Great Britain.

Mrs. Sartoris went to London in the spring of 1847 with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCullough. Mr. McCullough was the secretary of the treasury during the second term of President Lincoln and afterward drew Johnson. The trip abroad was not the purpose of presenting Miss Grant at court.

Grant at court. The presentation was rather incidental in the tour which the President had arranged for his son, Fred, and his daughter, Nellie, under the care of his old friends.

When it was announced that Miss Grant would go abroad, Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister at Washington, extended an invitation in the name of Queen Victoria to the drawing-room, to be held during Miss Grant's stay. After her arrival in London and her presentation she was invited by Queen Victoria to dine and spend the night at Windsor Castle.

## A Night at Windsor Castle.

The Queen sent her lady-in-waiting and Miss Grant proceeded to this old castle in royal pomp. The simple American girl was rather overpowered by the solemn grandeur and stateliness of Windsor. The season that year was unusually brilliant, and after the honors conferred by Queen Victoria, London society, notwithstanding the fact that it wanted little love on Gen. Grant or anything American in those days, immediately began to fete the attractive girl. She spent six weeks in London, each day a round of pleasure. At that time a dinner party was the event of a season, and two in a week were considered the wildest extravagance. An Mrs. Sartoris expressed it, Miss Roosevelt can now go to five or six entertainments each day, so that London, in the early '90s, was a very different place from the present Kaiser, and was also presented at Vienna.

It was on the return trip that Nellie Grant met Alexander Sartoris. When she next went to London it was as his wife and with the status of an English citizen. Her reception was far different. As the wife of a commoner, she never again figured at court.

## Impossible to Escape Marked Attention.

Notwithstanding the assertions that Miss Roosevelt will go to London as a young American girl with no official status, it is contended in high diplomatic circles that it will be impossible for her to travel as such unless she go "incog." Foreign gentlemen traveling incog take some title hereditary in their families whose dignity is less than that of their actual status. By this means the Prince of Wales used often to travel as "Lord Renfrow." He was then treated by royalty and the peoples among whom he sojourned as a simple English peer.

It is suggested that if Miss Roosevelt were to travel as Miss Alice Lee, using her mother's maiden name, she might escape the honors which would be heaped upon her as the daughter of President Roosevelt. Unless she adopt the course she will be accorded every courtesy and distinction due to the daughter of the President of the United States. Her dignity will be equal to that of a princess of the blood.

Soon as the arrival of Miss Roosevelt within the British dominions is noted she will in courtesy be compelled to accept all the pleasant and amiable fetes proposed not only in her honor but to give heed to the wishes of her father and his country.

It is pointed out here by those familiar with court etiquette that just as the Princess Louise was singled out from her suite during the Columbian Exposition year for extraordinary distinction and courtesy, so wherever Miss Roosevelt travels she will be received with similar honors.



MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

## ONLY PITY NOW FOR SAMPSON

With Mind Gone, He Is Like a Dismantled Ship.

## FLOATING WITH THE TIDE

WAITING FOR THE FINAL BREAKING UP.

Life Slowly Ebbing Away, Each Day Making the Steady Progress of the Fatal Malady That Has Seized Him.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU, 1347 Pennsylvania Avenue. Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—All persons, regardless of their sympathies in the famous Santiago battle controversy, speak respectfully of the tragedy of Admiral Sampson's life. He retires from active service in the navy tomorrow, when he will be 62 years old. Today was the 45th anniversary of his first service in the navy. He does not know he has been retired and never will know. His mind is gone, practically.

At times there are fleeting intervals of intelligence, but he cannot frame into words the thought he may have. Most of the time he is quiet and utterly oblivious of what is going on around him. His physical condition has progressed steadily with the loss of his mental faculties. He breathes and takes some nourishment, but that is all. He is like the hulk of a ship, dismantled, the engines rusted and nearly useless, floating unresisting on the tide and waiting for the final breaking up. Today his family announced that his condition had not changed for the worse.

He has rallied a little during the last day or two. His case is hopeless. He may die at any time and he may live for days or weeks. As the doctors describe it, his life is slowly ebbing away. He is weaker every morning than he was the morning before.

His annual pay from today during the rest of his life will be \$14,250, or 2 1/2 per cent of his salary as rear admiral.

Sampson's father was a laborer in Fairview, N. Y., and young William T. Sampson helped in trench digging as soon as he was old enough to be of assistance. He was the oldest of eight children and he and his father had a hard time to keep the pot boiling. His service in the Spanish war is familiar to all readers.

In 1861, with rank of captain, he was sent to the Bureau of Ordnance. He was taken from that by Secretary Long and was made president of the blowing up of the Maine. Then he succeeded Admiral Sicard as commander of the North Atlantic station, and became, at the outbreak of the war, in command of the fleet operating in the Caribbean waters. His service in the Spanish war is familiar to all readers.

In 1898, with rank of captain, he was sent to the Bureau of Ordnance. He was taken from that by Secretary Long and was made president of the blowing up of the Maine. Then he succeeded Admiral Sicard as commander of the North Atlantic station, and became, at the outbreak of the war, in command of the fleet operating in the Caribbean waters. His service in the Spanish war is familiar to all readers.

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## WORLD'S FAIR AT DUESSELDORF

Commissioner Brucker Has Gone There to Open an Office.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Joseph Brucker, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition commissioner, is going to Dusseldorf next week to open an office in the exposition grounds there for the promotion of the St. Louis Fair. He will endeavor to induce the best possible exhibits to come to the fair.



## NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE TURF WORLD

## TURF TALK

By R. D. Walsh

Since the inauguration of the Kentucky Derby 28 years ago it has never ceased to be an event of supreme importance in the turf world. It has a glory and a glamor peculiarly its own.

While it is not very attractive from a financial standpoint, its estimated value being about \$600,000, there is no owner of thoroughbreds in the blue glass region that does not consider it the acme of his ambition to capture the Derby.

In recent years the American Derby has overshadowed it, chiefly by reason of the comparative richness of the Chicago event, but Kentucky horsemen still look longingly to the Churchill Downs prize as well worthy their best efforts, and doubly valuable in the reputation achieved by the breeding of the winner on Kentucky soil.

Besides this, the winner of the Kentucky Derby is nearly always favorite in the American, which is run about six weeks later.

The entries to the Kentucky classic this year number 67, but out of this lot not more than half a dozen can be classed as stake horses. In fact Abe Frank and Alan-A-Dale are the only ones engaged who have any pretensions to be considered in the first flight.

More than half the candidates have never won a race, and 20 per cent of them have never run at all. It is more than probable that Abe Frank will not start in this event, but will be reserved for the American Derby, so that at the present writing it would look as if Alan-A-Dale would be by far the most prominent contender in the Louisville race and a decided legitimate favorite.

Alan-A-Dale's victory would be popular from the fact that his sire, Halma, won it two years ago, and also because his owner, T. C. McDowell, is a Kentuckian. Geo. C. Bennett's Herodade and T. P. Hayes' Jordan are animals of pretty fair caliber, and seem to be the best of the other entries. Herodade is by Hanover and performed on the Chicago tracks, while Jordan is by Lamplighter and did all his racing in St. Louis.

The race will be run on May 2, so that there is still nearly three months in which a dark horse may develop and present calculations be revised. When such prominent horsemen as J. W. Schorr, W. S. Barnes, J. E. Cushing, J. E. Madden, H. J. Scoggin, Sam Bryant, O. H. P. Belmont, J. B. Reppas and others are not represented it goes without saying that a "sleeper" may be sprung on an unsuspecting public and that the unexpected may happen this year as it has often before.

## MCHESNEY FOR DERBY

Advices from Memphis state that it is probable McChesney may be prepared for the Crescent City Derby, which will be run in little more than another month. While it is true that if he runs in this race he will have it at his mercy, yet it is not likely that Hildreth will put his crack in training so early and thus jeopardize his chances in the American Derby on June 22.

Hildreth purchased McChesney with an eye to the Chicago event, and the probability is that the son of Macduff will not start in a race until he is called to the post at Washington Park. Abe Frank and McChesney have both wintered at Montgomery Park, Memphis, and are reported to be in the pink of condition.

There is no doubt that McChesney was the fastest 2-year-old in the West last year. On Oct. 24 at Worth, carrying 113 pounds, he ran five and a half furlongs in 1:07 flat and, two days later, carrying 118, he ran seven furlongs in 1:27 1/5. His best race was run Oct. 2 at Harlem in a six and one-half-furlong dash and carrying 116, when he made a new world's record by running it in 1:18 4/5.

That is more weight in proportion to his age than he will be asked to carry in the Derby, but the vital question is can he go a mile and a half. The fact that he ran a mile, as a 2-year-old, in 1:04, and was not distanced, would indicate that he can travel the required distance and, if he can, and retains the phenomenal speed he showed last year, he will probably capture the great western classic.

The American Derby, however, has proved a hard proposition for favorites. Outsiders have annexed it with more frequency than the public choice.

Next to the future, racing interest in that center is in the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps. The Brooklyn will be run this year on May 24 and the Suburban on June 14.

In the Suburban the post of honor as regards weight is given to Clarence Mackey's Banaster and J. B. Haggin's Water Color, which are assigned 127 pounds each. Monograph is a western horse that is treated rather leniently, being only given 100 pounds. Blue Girl, which was one of the best of her age and sex in the country last year, gets in with the comfortable allowance of 114 pounds.

Water Color, the property of J. B. Haggin, was probably the best three-year-old in the country last year. He ran a mile in 1:24 4/5, carrying 126 pounds, and seven furlongs in 1:25 3/4, with 111 pounds on his back. These are great performances for a three-year-old, and stamp the son of Water Color as a star of the first magnitude in racing world.

**BROOKLYN AND SUBURBAN.**

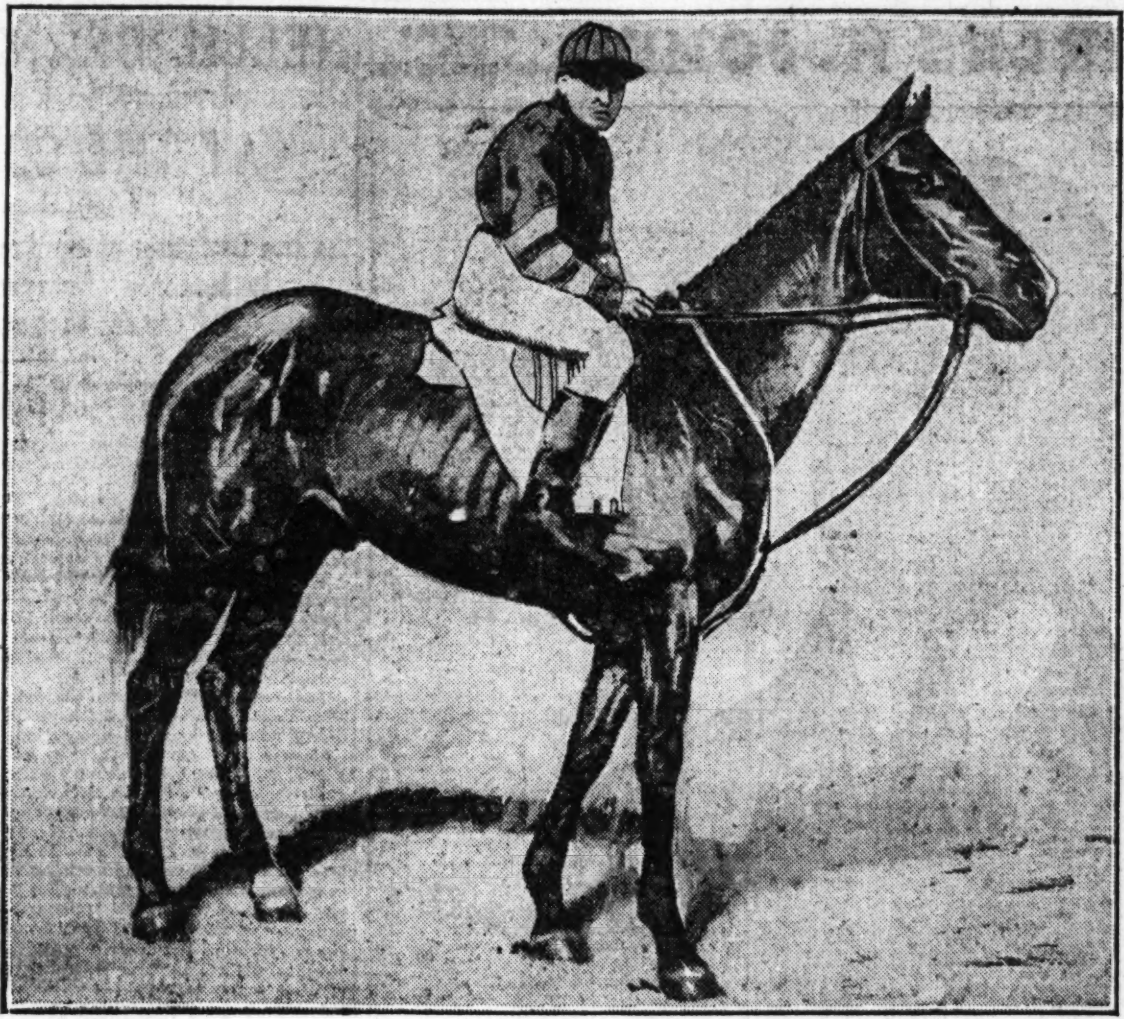
Winter books are already open in Chicago on the Brooklyn and Suburban. Water Color is justly made the favorite in the latter race at odds of 8 to 1. Blues is second choice at 10 to 1. The crack filly Blue Girl is quoted at 30 to 1, and M. W. Haynes' Monograph is at the very liberal price of 100 to 1.

Silverdale, the winner of last year's St. Louis Derby, at 60 to 1, and the 3-year-old Maximola has 200 to 1 posted against him. Blues is the favorite in the Brooklyn handicap at odds of 8 to 1. Gold Hen is second choice at 10 to 1. Endurance by Right is the speed marvel of 1901—is held at 20 to 1. Garry Hermann—the Kentucky Derby winner of two years ago—is quoted at 40 to 1.

The Western Jockey Club has refused a license to the Louisville, Douglas Park track. The reason for this action does not seem to be very clear, but it is more than likely that it will precipitate another feud in western racing circles. This is bad for the sport and will be a detriment to the general interests of the turf.

When the Turf Congress and Western Jockey Club made peace it was fully expected that a general amnesty would be given to those who had cast their fortunes on the frozen body, but it appears now

## THE MOST TALKED OF HORSE IN THE COUNTRY



DEATH, WITH JOCKEY SLACK UP.

(The First Picture Published.)

Death, the race horse with the growlome nomenclature, now owned by Harry Robinson, is the sensation of the winter racing at New Orleans.

He raced with some success last fall around Washington, but it is only in the last two months that he has become famous.

He has an unequalled record for one month's racing. In eleven starts he finished first seven times, second twice, and was unplaced twice. Distance or condition of track makes no difference to him. Although he is seven years old he has only run 36 races in his life, of which he won 15, was second eight times, third three times, and unplaced nine times.

That this is not the case and that there will still be outlays in the turf world. The W. J. C. may reconsider its decision in regard to Douglas Park but the outlook is gloomy for that racing plant.

A reform is much needed in the matter of giving names to race horses. Some owners give their youngsters the most outlandish and inappropriate names, sometimes calling them after a friend or some prominent citizen. If the animal turns out well this may be all right, but very frequently a horse so named is a "plug" and the friend does not get the credit he deserves.

A euphonious name, or one that would give some indication or suggestion of its breeding, would be the proper nomenclature to give a race horse. How ridiculous such names as Tild Ann, Thomas Carey, Terrible Terry and Teddy Marks sound. Such names as Silverdale, Hanover, Salvator, Firenze, Hindoo, Malt Marlan, Morello, Huron and Queen of Song are euphonious, easily remembered and make the programs pleasant reading.

The St. Louis Derby of 1902 has attracted a larger number of entries than any other similar event in the country. It has more than the Kentucky and American combined. It will be worth striving for also, having an estimated value of \$15,000. And many a glorious contest has been witnessed at the Fair Grounds when Derby honors have been fought for.

The writer has witnessed some of the greatest equine struggles on the American turf, has seen the mighty Hanover, the peerless Morello and the unconquerable Salvator in their marvelous strides, but he never saw any race so intensely exciting, so dramatic and that caused such a wave of enthusiasm as the battle in the Derby between Ben Brush and Prince Lief at the Fair Grounds six years ago.

While the entries are numerous their

Death's racing career strongly emphasizes the position taken by the Post-Dispatch that there would be a higher and better class of thoroughbreds in this country if horses were not raced to death in their two-year-old form, but permitted to gradually develop their strength and racing qualities at a later age.

His New Orleans debut was made Dec. 19, when he ran second in a six and a half furlong dash, and two days later he won a seven-furlong race, carrying 110 pounds. On the 24th and 26th of the same month he won two races at a mile and a sixteenth with 107 pounds in the saddle. Jan. 7 he particularly distinguished himself by running a mile in 1:28, with 106 pounds. This established a new record for the track, the previous mark being 1:30. Ten

days later he did still better by running six furlongs in the remarkable time of 1:12, with 115 pounds up. This was a grand performance. A week after this he won six furlongs in 1:13, and carried 120 pounds.

Besides being a record breaker on the come here, but if he does he will be the most successful horse in the country, who has developed such high-class animals as Algot, Timemaker, Lady Schorr, Lieber Karl, Silverdale and the wonderful Endurance by Right.

Corrihan—the Sain colt—is not likely to come here, but if he does he will be the most formidable candidate in the Derby. He has an extraordinary turn of speed and he has on several occasions demonstrated his capacity to carry weight. Many things may happen in the next 90 days to make revision of these opinions necessary, but at the present moment Ethylene is the most promising candidate for first honors in this year's St. Louis Derby.

**PICK OF THE ENTRIES.**

Hyphen, Rumrills, Ethylene, Dewey, Lacrimae, Dave Sommers, Abe Frank, Sambo, Colonial Girl, Corrihan, Flora Pannons and Otis are certainly the pick of the entries. As Rumrills and Abe Frank are prominent candidates for the American Derby it is more than likely that they will not contend for the St. Louis event.

The reason is that should either of the two capture it he would incur a heavy handicap, which would be a severe handicap in the race for the Washington Park stake. Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburgh, who owns Hyphen, will hardly send him here, but would like to do so, Hyphen, will command considerable respect.

On June 24 he ran five-eighths in a minute flat, and on June 25 he was second to the great Blue Girl, six furlongs in 1:13 1/5, and in this race he defeated Whitney star, Goldsmith, and gave the latter five pounds. Again, on May 4, in the Juvenile stakes, he ran second to Blue Girl, five furlongs in 59 seconds and defeated 11 good horses. Ethylene, the daughter of Freeman and Ethel Gray, is well known to local turf followers. She is unquestionably a filly of high-class and ran some smart races here last fall. Her speed and gameness are probably inherited from her dam, which was a stake animal of the first order a few years ago.

As a 2-year-old Ethylene has a record of 1:27 for seven furlongs, which would indicate that she has speed and stamina and can go the Derby distance.

Dewey and Otis are Missouri bred and on that account the victory of either would be of popular. Dewey was a comparative failure last year, but Otis ran a few good races in the East.

He specially distinguished himself in the Junior Championship when he beat King Hanover and Blue Girl, and also in the Great Eastern stakes when he was third to Endurance by Right and Sombro and defeated 10 fair class horses.

**MADE DEBUT IN ST. LOUIS.**

Lacrimae made her debut as a race-horse in St. Louis, but did not particularly distinguish herself here. Her best race was run at Gravesend, where, in a five and one-half furlong dash, she beat a field of 12 in 1:08.

Dave Somers, by Hindoo, is another colt that has performed on the local tracks. He won a few races in fair time, but beat nothing of consequence. The best that can be said of him is that his breeding is good, and that he probably likes a route.

Sambo, Dr. Street's candidate, is a colt of some class, but rather erratic. Five and a half furlongs, in 1:08, was about his best performance last year.

He defeated such good ones as Huntress and Taipa, and his appearance indicated that he would make a lusty 3-year-old. His strong point was his stretch running, but he will have to improve considerably before he can be considered as a probable Derby winner.

Colonial Girl, by Meddler, is a fair kind of a filly, but not class with Ethylene. She won a few races here last fall, but was not reliable. Heavy going suits her best, and she is nearly the equal of any animal of her age under such conditions. She is now in training at Oakland, and has won several races this winter. Her chances for the Derby, however, are slim.

Flora Pannons, by Florist, out of Fannie Willoughby is a damsel of high speed and class, and will be the representative of J. W. Schorr, who won last year's Derby with Silverdale. Her best race was at Shoppe-

## MURESCA TOOK THE CALIFORNIA OAKS

She Captured the \$2500 Race at Oakland in a Sea of Mud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Rain fell all afternoon at Oakland and the track was a sea of mud. The California Oaks, valued at \$2500, was the feature of the card and resulted in an easy victory for Muresca, ridden by Lee Jackson. She led all the way, beating Colonial Girl four lengths. Doreen was third. The event was worth \$2000 for the winner. There were several upsets this morning, being the defeat of Sylvia Talbot and Pat Morrissey. Sylvia Talbot was a 5 to 1 favorite for the 2-year-old event, but O'Connor grew over-confident and Adirondack, coming with a rush, beat her a neck. Pat Morrissey, a 7 to 1 favorite, did not have his usual speed and was beaten by Nigara, a 10 to 1 chance.

Joe Ripley, the third choice, was left at the post in the last race. Bab, played from 10 to 1 to 5 to 1, won easily. Johnny Schorr, her former owner, hid her up from the crowd, but Owner Cahill retained her. The entry of Bab Palmer has been refused by Bullman expects to ride Mureca in the Memphis Derby and Lord Quex in the New Orleans Derby. He has acknowledged to accepting the mounts.

First race, five-eighths of a mile, purse—\$1000. 12 to 1, second, Master Lee 108 (Trotter), 40 to 1, third, Herodade 110 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, fourth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, fifth, Mureca 110 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, sixth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, seventh, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, eighth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, ninth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, tenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, eleventh, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, twelfth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, thirteenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, fourteenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, fifteenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, sixteenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, seventeenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, eighteenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, nineteenth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, twentieth, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, twenty-first, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, twenty-second, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, twenty-third, Nigara 112 (O'Connor), 40 to 1, 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# POST-DISPATCH GENERAL ADVERTISING FOR SALE OR CROCKING

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**DIVIDEND-PAYING BUSINESS PROPOSITION.** To divide a good investment in the United States to stock of a California Electric Power and Mining Company; this is the only available investment stock ever offered the public. It has 3 distinct dividend paying features, all combined in one investment.

Will pay a liberal commission, furnish all required information, and highest bank and commercial references.

**BOATMAN INVESTMENT CO.**  
1212 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

**ANY PERSON** can learn music who will practice by Post-Dispatch system. 2172 Franklin St.

**A TRIAL** account will convince you that our plan of operation is the only method of handling the business of small investors. Write us. Henry Flint & Co., Hudson Bldg., New York City.

**BAKERS** - before commencing business write for advice a notice to the Milwaukee Press, 172 W. West Van Buren St., Chicago.

**BUSINESS CHANCE** - Good income from \$100 to \$200 per month, no limit, over 15 years in operation; best reference in your own state; no stock, bonds or grain; it will pay you to invest. Write us at once. 1212 Franklin St., Chicago.

**BUSINESS CHANCE** - Lady or man with \$75 can double it every 3 months or less; no limit; no stock; no bonds; no grain; it will pay you to invest. Write us at once. 1212 Franklin St., Chicago.

**BUSINESS CHANCE** - Physician with \$1000 can get magnificent income in city.

**BUSINESS CHANCE** - Some man who has \$100 to invest, will get eight months; make \$15 to \$25 weekly; lifetime job; must come well equipped. Call 402 West 12th St., Chicago.

**BUSINESS CHANCE** - For a hunter; big money made; small capital required; call Sunday or Monday morning. 1903 Locust St., Chicago.

**BUSINESS** - live sale, an undivided one-third interest in a business; must leave city; call at room 222, 806 Olive St., Chicago.

**BUSINESS CHANCE** - Must leave city; call at room 222, 806 Olive St., Chicago.

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## BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**  
Licensed Business Agents  
Established 1878.

**GROCERY STORE** and saloon; southern part; fine cash trade; price \$1000; or invoice.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**HOTEL** of 24 rooms; W. F. lease; extra fine corner; near Union Station; price \$5000.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**CONFECTORY**, branch bakery, cigars and candy; branch with living room; \$2500.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**BOARDING HOUSE** - Elegantly furnished; full of first-class boarders; price \$5000.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**BOARDING HOUSE** - One location; price \$400; will sell on easy payments; always full roomers.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**NOTICE** - We have hotels, rooming and boarding houses, grocery stores, all at prices; see us.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**GROCERY** and meat market; center of city; excellent cash trade; price \$1000.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**NOTICE** - If you buy a business of us we protect you against loss and mortgage to charge.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**ROOMING and boarding houses** in all parts of city; price \$1000 to \$2500.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**ROOMING HOUSE**, full paying roomers; fine location; elegantly furnished; nothing better; \$4000.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**ROOMING HOUSE**, west of 30th St.; extra good; price \$700; terms easy to responsible party.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**MEAT** and vegetable market; sales average \$50 daily; established 15 years; price \$1500; great bargain.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**GROCERY** and meat market - East St. Louis; sales \$5000 monthly; price \$2500 or invoice; will take \$1000 down; price \$2500.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**GROCERY** - For sale; very good; must be sold; price \$1000; terms easy to responsible party.

**Wardlow & Co., 606 Chestnut St.**

**GROCERY** - For sale; very good; must be sold; price \$1000; terms easy to responsible party.

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## BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**CONFECTORY** - For sale; confectionery, ice cream, candy; fine location; price \$1000.

**GLASCOCK BROKERAGE CO., 902 Chestnut St.**

**DENTAL OFFICE** - For sale; dental office, well established; cash business; complete outfit; extra traction pay rent. Ad. F 106, Post-Dispatch.

**DENTAL OFFICE** - For sale; dental office; good location; terms reasonable. Ad. F 42, Post-Dispatch.

**DRUG STORE** - For sale; stationery, stationery, stationery; thriving Missouri town; heart healthy farming community; sicknesses form sacrifice sale; \$4000 or invoice; genuine bargain.

**GLASCOCK BROKERAGE CO., 902 Chestnut St.**

**DRUG STORE** - For sale; good paying drug store; cash. Ad. G 101, Post-Dispatch.

**DRUG STORE** - For sale; drug store; good paying; location; price \$2000; cash. Ad. F 106, Post-Dispatch.

**DRUG STORE** - For sale; drug store; good paying; location; price \$2000; cash. Ad. F 106, Post-Dispatch.

**DRUG STORE** - For sale; drug store; good paying; location; price \$2000; cash. Ad. F 106, Post-Dispatch.

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## BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**ROOMING HOUSE** - For sale; 8-room rooming house; fine location; price \$1000.

**GLASCOCK BROKERAGE CO., 902 Chestnut St.**

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**ROOMING HOUSE</**















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# THE BLACK HAWKS OF ALTON SHOOTING THE PLASA BIRD.

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE  
ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1902.



THE Plasa bird is dead. Like the wives of Bluebeard, he has taken his place in the gallery of his kind. He rests companion to the dragon of St. George, the hydra of Lerna that Hercules slew and the siren of Ulysses.

The Plasa bird had to die. He was too ugly. He should have lived in the day of the pterodactyl, the rainbow-faced dinosaur and the earlier editions of man. He was entirely too wild and woolly for this advanced age, even this far west.

The Plasa bird fell this month at the annual banquet of the Black Hawks, an Indian club comprised of Alton young people. They made the slaying of the dragon one of the principal features of their banquet. The bird was pinned upon a frame in the dancing hall, and 60 young people stepped up and fired at him as many arrows, until the poor Plasa bird looked like a pin-cushion, his wings, body, head and limbs all filled with arrows, some of these fairly piercing his heart. The arrows were real. They came from the Apache reservation at Yuma, Ariz., and were fired from Indian bows. Wherever one of them struck it stuck and, such was the accuracy of the archers, only two of the 60 arrows failed to strike within the target. Prizes were given Misses Helen Schlafly and Laura Baker, and Messrs. John H. Moulton and Robert Bassett for making the best shots. The two finest shots were those made by the young ladies, so it cannot be said that the Plasa bird did not fall in fair fight.

When Pere Marquette descended the Mississippi river in 1673 he found upon the face of the white bluffs, a few miles above the mouth of the Missouri river, a great monster, or rather two of them, cut in the limestone and colored with Indian paints. The sight of these creatures was so terrifying that the famous Jesuit speaks of his own fear and that of his men. The Indians told him it was the Plasa bird, a frightful creature which had preyed upon them until they had slain him. That is what Marquette wrote in his journal, as published in "The Jesuit Relations in America," volume 58:

"While skirting some rocks, which by their height and length inspired awe, we saw upon one of them two painted monsters which at first made us afraid, and upon which the boldest savages dare not rest their eyes. They are as large as a calf; they have horns on their heads like those of a deer, a horrible look, red eyes, a beard like a tiger's, a face somewhat like a man's, a body covered with scales and so long a tail that it winds all around the body, passing above the head and going back between the legs, ending in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the three colors composing the picture. Moreover, these

two monsters are so well painted that we cannot believe that any savage is their author, for good painters in France would find it difficult to paint so well, and, besides, they are so high on the rock that it is difficult to climb that place conveniently to reach them. Here is approximately the shape of these monsters, as we have faithfully copied it."

The good father made two drawings, one of a complete bird, and the other of a head. The Plasa painting remained on the bluff at Alton until about 1835, when it was quarried away. Its appearance has since been a mooted question, very few of the old residents of Alton, who had seen it, being agreed as to its shape. Thirty years after its destruction an effort was made to secure a reproduction of it on canvas. Paintings were made under the direction of several Altonians who had seen it. One of these was a bird, according to the recollection of Col. Samuel Buckmaster, a prominent citizen of that part of Illinois, and warden of the old federal prison maintained at Alton during the Civil war. It was a rude copy from this painting that served the Black Hawks as a target in their unique entertainment of shooting the Plasa bird, and which is here reproduced.

As every Bavarian knows the legend of the Lorelei, so does everyone in Alton know the legend of the Plasa bird, a story old as the hills amid which it is told. At the Black Hawk banquet one of the features of the after-dinner speaking was the relation of this legend of the Plasa bird by John M. Pfeifferberger, who said:

"Once upon a time there lived in the Mississippi valley a people called the Illini. They were Indians. The exact date of their time on earth is not known, but it was so very long ago that not more than two or three of the ladies with us tonight can remember it.

"The Illini were a very bright people. They were well-red. They knew the Mississippi river was here long before De Soto or Marquette ever dreamed of it, but through some oversight were never given credit for it in history.

"One Thursday morning there was a big roar out on Prospect street. A huge strange creature, with wings, horns and teeth, and a cry like the brickwork of the village, had swooped down on the village, carried off three of the fat Illini children, one in his mouth and one in each talon. The children seized were Pischle Plump-butter, son of papa and Mama Plump-butter, residing at No. 4 Penitentiary place; Johnny Cudahy, beloved son of Brave and Squaw Cudahy of No. 11 Lover's Leap Lane, and Charlie Ross, the promising son of Subchief and Chieftessess Albat Ross of No. 44 Old Ladies' Home.

"The rest of that day and the following night were filled with the wild cries of an afflicted people. Such terror had never before filled their hearts. What strange creature was this? From whence had it come? They sent for their wise man. He said it was Pat Crowe, and had come from the Omahas. They believed him not, and cast him into John Armstrong's ilmeklin. They builded big fires on the hill tops, back of the waterworks, chanted dirges and beat themselves on the breast.

"The next day the monster swooped down again, and carried off three more children. The schools shut down; the kindergartens closed. The head men of the tribe got together and beat each other on the small of the back. Pang Sue came up for the laundry, and somebody shot him between the eyes with an Osage orange. This was the dark and dreadful day of the Illini.

"Saturday morning dawned. Ouatoga, the chief, walked down the principal street. He wore his sweater and carried his grandfather's big bow. He called to his people:

"In three hours the monster will come. He like heap much the fat pappoose. I am the chief of my people. I will be a sacrifice. At the hour of his coming I will stand on the Lover's Leap. I will put salt in my hair and pepper in my pockets so I shall be good to eat. Minnie, my squaw, will hide close by in the brush. In her right hand she will hold a fatron. My squaw can throw fatrons. I have lived with her 20 years, and she has hit me 66 times out of a possible 66. When the monster comes she will throw at me. I will duck. She will slay the monster. We will have the Minnehaha on him. Ain't it?"

"The Illini cheered. Every brave drew his bow. The watchman down at the bridge drew the bridge. Squaw Minnie Ouatoga sailed forth with the fatron. The chief stood on the rock. The monster came down the bluff line, circled three times overhead, cried, 'Ah, there, my breakfast,' and made a spurt for brave Ouatoga.

"The squaw cast her iron, the chief ducked and, squarely between the eyes, she smote the terror of the Illini. He screamed, he faltered, his eyes shot fire, his wings failed and he fell. The brave shot him full of arrows, the squaw labored him with paracels, and the boys pelted him with hedge balls. And so he died.

"Now, my friends, is the legend of the Plasa bird, a true story of a long long ago."



## ALTON WANTS TWENTY-FIVE IDEAL BABIES

Mrs. Sophia Demuth, to Whom Applications for Children for Adoption Are Made, Has an Unprecedented Demand That Cannot Be Supplied.

MRS. SOPHIA DEMUTH, Alton's demure, who looks after this sort of thing in her community, has somewhat astonished Alton, Ill., by announcing that this city of 20,000 souls is running just 25 pretty babies behind the demand.

Mrs. Demuth is the good angel of Alton who recently made herself famous with her war on lazy men. Among her other good works she is the clearing house for children without where to lay their little heads. If parents die and leave little ones without means of livelihood, the children are sent to Mrs. Demuth. If there is a home cheerless for want of a baby's voice and a baby's play, the person to apply to is Mrs. Demuth. This is not as it is because Mrs. Demuth is a public official or has grant of law to receive children and give them away, but because she is the person in Alton who looks after this sort of thing.

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Mrs. Demuth knows her customers. They are good people. They live in homes which are cheerless without children, and they are willing to adopt little people and give them homes and hearts. The major portion of the applicants live in Alton. The balance are country people near by. They all come in confidence, and the confidence is safe.

Mrs. Demuth says there are two reasons why she cannot now fill the order for the 25 children. One of these is because the children are not available. The other is because everybody, or almost everybody, wants the same child—the pretty little girl of from 1 to 5 years, with blue eyes and curly hair. They are especially insistent upon the age. They are next particular about the "pretty." The most of them will yield the blue eyes if blondes are unavailable, and there is no great stubbornness as between girls and boys. But the foster parent will not depart from the ideal, and this ideal is the little blue-eyed girl with curly hair. She must not be younger than 1 year nor older than 5. She must be a pretty, bright, clever child, the sort that will say the bright things one reads in the "Clever Sayings of Children" column.

Mrs. Demuth is going to get those 25 pretty little curly-headed, blue-eyed baby girls. She can't do it today, or even tomorrow, but she will do it, for there is a constant appeal to her to take possession of orphans and children who are without protectors and providers in this big world. There is scarcely a week in which she does not secure possession of a little boy or a little girl. Sometimes she takes them away from the parents herself, as she recently did the two children of George Scott, who did not infrequently for his own and lost them in when he was like a storm of wrath when Mrs.

By MRS. SOPHIA DEMUTH.

I AM not having as much trouble finding good homes for children as I am in finding children for good homes. The applications with me now are as high as 25. That's a good many for Alton. I never knew the demand for children for adoption to be so heavy before. I suppose it is not possible to account for it.

The ideal baby is a little girl. The reason this is so is that in a home where there are no children it is the woman who most

feels their absence. Little girls are more companionable with their mothers than boys are. They play in the house more, and their mothers get better acquainted with them. Then the ideal baby is from 1 to 5 years old. This is because people do not want to adopt a child that is too young or one too old to regard its new home as a strange place. About three years is the ideal age. Then the ideal baby, the one they all want, is a blond. This is not always so, but it generally is. I cannot quite account for it, though blue eyes are pretty in children, and blond babies are usually immensely satisfactory for exhibition. The ideal baby has curly hair. This is really

very important. The adopters of children are almost unanimous, if not quite so, upon this point. And there is no dissenting voice in the matter of beauty. Everybody wants to adopt a pretty baby. So there you have the ideal baby. Few adopters of children ever get what they want, for there are pretty babies of many other types. But it is easy to say what you want when you are asking, so they almost all describe the child they are after. Just to show you how you can dispose of children, that are not according to the ideal, I'll tell you about the redheaded boy I had. He was snapped up so quick I felt I could have placed hundreds of him right there. Yet nobody had come to ask for a redheaded boy.

"The ideal baby is a little girl from 1 to 5 years old, blonde, blue eyes and curly hair. Everybody wants to adopt a pretty baby."



## ST. LOUIS LINGUIST KNOWS 19 TONGUES

Draftsman Thomas E. Flaherty Attributes His Remarkable Accomplishment to Love of Language, to the Study of Which He Has Always Given an Hour Every Day.

THE champion linguist of St. Louis is Thomas E. Flaherty, 34 years old, a draftsman living at 4877 Page boulevard, who speaks eleven tongues and reads and writes nineteen.

This St. Louisan of many tongues speaks and reads English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Bohemian, Greek, Latin, Portuguese and the Mexican dialect of Spanish. He reads, but cannot speak, Arabic, Chaldean, Hittite, Persian, Chinese, Indian and Syriac.

Mr. Flaherty has a very modest explanation for his exceptional accomplishment. He says he likes languages. He was fond of them when a boy, and since he was 22 years of age he has given an average of an hour of every day to their study. He is fond of archeology and intends entering the science professionally, so that he has in view a practical application of his linguistic attainments.

THOMAS E. FLAHERTY of St. Louis is, perhaps, the only living architect who could have built the Tower of Babel. If there were engaged in the erection of this structure workmen of any tongue so old, so new, so weird or so wonderful that Mr. Flaherty could not have conversed with them and instructed them in the placing of a brick here, or a tile there, it is remarkable, for this St. Louis architect understands 19 different tongues, reaching back from this day to that when Nebuchadnezzar and contemporary unpronounceables were kings.

English, which so many millions of people speak as naturally as birds fly and fishes swim, is accredited by Mr. Flaherty with being the most difficult of all languages, save the Chinese. Latin, with which so many school children are wrestling with no great assurance of victory, Mr. Flaherty accounts the easiest. Italian he compliments as being the prettiest.

Mr. Flaherty was born to the English tongue, acquired French from early association, learned Latin and Greek while in college, acquired German in business relations after his graduation and secured his knowledge of the other languages by study in leisure hours. He was graduated from Washington University 12 years ago and, since then, although constantly employed, he has maintained assiduously his study of languages, for which he has a great fondness.

He is 34 years old and single. He says he expects soon to visit Europe and Asia to gratify a taste for antiquarian study and collection, which he has been cultivating since his university days. He has told the Sunday Post-Dispatch how he acquired so many tongues.

By THOMAS E. FLAHERTY. I LEARNED French before I knew English well. A French woman was the next-door neighbor of my family in my childhood and I was at her house a great deal. During these visits she spoke to me in French altogether. I soon acquired the tongue and quickly learned to speak it as well as my instructor. Later, I studied French grammar to perfect my knowledge of the language.

I did not discover that I had any particular aptitude, or rather fondness, for languages until I started to High School and began the study of Latin. I fell in love with it instantly and soon had a creditable familiarity with it.

Upon leaving High School and going to Washington University I took up the study of Greek. My love for it was not less than that for Latin and I began to learn it quickly. Upon my graduation I entered the employ of a concern where German only was spoken and, of course, I had to learn German. I acquired it without much trouble, studying the grammar as well as learning to speak it.

I took up Spanish and Italian because I wished to read the fiction and poetry of Spain and Italy. I studied them without instructors. After acquiring some knowledge of the grammar of the tongues I began to read novels, using a lexicon. My knowledge of Latin was a great aid to me and I was soon able to read at sight in both languages. The Portuguese tongue was acquired in the same manner.

I first took an interest in Russian through inscriptions on samovars. I wanted to read them and I took up the tongue. I am still studying it. Bohemian is another of my present studies and I am progressing nicely with it.

I learned Hebrew to read the records of that people for my own personal edification. I have found it a great help in prosecuting my antiquarian investigations. My passion for archeology led me to study the Arabian, Chaldean, Egyptian, Hittite and Persian tongues. I can't speak them, but I can read them. I expect to find them very valuable when I visit Asia, as I expect soon to do.

Learning a language is a pleasure to me, although it requires hard work and much study. However, after one has acquired three or four, others come more easily. My knowledge of languages was gained exclusively in leisure hours. Since I left the university I have worked eight or more hours every day at my regular business. During part of that time I have been in business for myself and, of course, had a great deal of worry. But I usually find time to gratify my language hobby every day. I have no hesitancy in saying that for 12 years I have devoted an average of an hour every day to this pleasant work.

At a signal Jack's brother mammoth tightened on the ropes, but Jack, seeming to know he was fighting for his life, resisted to the uttermost. With a roar that shook the earth he struggled to free himself. His strong trunk swung with dangerous force and lightning rapidity in all directions, and in his excitement and impotent rage he drove his great ivory tusks into the floor. Weakened by his long sickness, he was, however, no match for his strong brother at the other end of the ropes, and after a few moments' struggle he gave up and sank to the ground, pinioned and at the mercy of his slayers. The other elephant was then taken from the building that he might not witness the sights that were to follow.

Two quart bottles, nearly filled with chloroform, were then brought out, and two huge sponges, saturated with the liquid, were applied to Jack's nostrils. The sponges were covered with heavy cloths, so that none of the deadly fluid might evaporate in the air. Jack gasped into the eyes of his keeper with a mute appeal for help that taxed Schadde's fortitude to the utmost. Finally the great monster closed his eyes, respiration became harder, his heart beats more indistinct, his breathing more difficult and at longer intervals, and after several minutes, during which the sponges were again wet, the mammoth of the African jungles was dead. At the last he uttered one frantic cry, which was taken up by the animals in the adjoining quarters.

The other members of the elephant herd were not yet forgotten Jack, and, out of habit, still leave an opening between them, where he was accustomed to stand.



THOMAS E. FLAHERTY

الله هو الحق ورب كل شيء	ARABIC.
אלהא הוא חיקא ומרה כל די בעלום	CHALDEAN.
الما وسه ساهن: نكلسا نكلسا	SYRIAC.
אלהים החי ואדון כל אשר בשמים ובארץ	HEBREW.
Θεός ὁ ὢν ὁ ὄντων ὁ ἐκείνων	GREEK.
Deus est vita, et Dominus rerum omnium.	LATIN.
Iddio é la vita, ed il Signore di tutto.	ITALIAN.
Dios es la vida, y el Señor de todo.	SPANISH.
Dieu est la vie, et le Seigneur de tout.	FRENCH.
Bůh jest Život, a Pán všech věcí.	BOHEMIAN.
Gud ar din Lifvet, end din Heer alla ting.	SWEDISH.
Gott ist der Leben, und der Herr des Weltalls.	GERMAN.
Gebis de leven, en de Herr van het Geheel.	DUTCH.
Godde ys lyffe, & y Raester of alle thynges.	OLD ENGLISH.
God is life, and the Master of all things.	MODERN ENGLISH.
永生之神為萬物之主	CHINESE.

The sentiment "God is Life and the Master of all Things" was written in eighteen languages for the Sunday Post-Dispatch by Thomas E. Flaherty.

## ELEPHANT EXECUTION WITH AN ELEPHANT EXECUTIONER

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 8. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

JACK, the huge elephant, whose marvelous tricks have delighted half the urchins of the West and set the older to wondering, is dead at Baraboo, the victim of an execution at which a brother elephant acted as chief assistant. The head executioner was Jack's keeper and trainer, Pearl Schadde, who had a tender affection for the big beast, and who administered the fatal dose of chloroform in mercy to end the poor beast's sufferings.

Rhmanism had pursued the big elephant relentlessly, and his owners, the Ringling Brothers, deemed it more humane to end his sufferings than to let him roar and shriek with pain as he had done for the greater part of the past two seasons.

The spot selected for Jack's execution was in a building adjoining the elephant house. With wonderful intuition the big fellow seemed to know what was coming and became hard to handle. Huge pulley blocks were attached to stakes and anchors driven in the ground, and during the preliminary operations Jack pricked up his ears and listened to the hammer and sledge blows in the next house with every indication of alarm.

Finally, the scaffold complete, Jack was started for the death chamber, and this really had to be supplemented with a little prodding with the familiar elephant hook.

Once at the death blocks strong ropes were put around the beast's legs and feet. Another was tied around his neck. Thence the ropes ran through the pulleys and were

attached to the assistant elephant's harness.

At a signal Jack's brother mammoth tightened on the ropes, but Jack, seeming to know he was fighting for his life, resisted to the uttermost. With a roar that shook the earth he struggled to free himself. His strong trunk swung with dangerous force and lightning rapidity in all directions, and in his excitement and impotent rage he drove his great ivory tusks into the floor. Weakened by his long sickness, he was, however, no match for his strong brother at the other end of the ropes, and after a few moments' struggle he gave up and sank to the ground, pinioned and at the mercy of his slayers. The other elephant was then taken from the building that he might not witness the sights that were to follow.

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The other members of the elephant herd were not yet forgotten Jack, and, out of habit, still leave an opening between them, where he was accustomed to stand.



# PROPHET JOSEPH SMITH IN HIS HOME

Unique Personality of the Mormon Leader Who Opposes Polygamy and the Utah Church and Claims to Be the Spiritual Heir of His Father, Who Founded the Mormon Sect.

THE 2000 residents of Lamoni, Io., have this winter observed the 20th anniversary of the founding of their little city, like unto which there is not another in all these United States. For Lamoni is more than a residence community of 2000 souls. It is the head and capital of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, established by Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, and the people living there are Mormons now for a quarter of a century steadfast in their faith.

In Lamoni lives, works and waits another Joseph Smith, the first Mormon's son. He is the head priest of a church with half a million communicants. One of his churches is in St. Louis, out on the Morganford road. He lives and seems a well-to-do farmer. He works every day with the innumerable affairs of his church. He waits the second coming of Christ in this place. He is the Joseph of the Josephites, in contradistinction from the Brighamites, the cult of Brigham Young. The Josephites neither countenance or practice polygamy. A correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch has visited this interesting community and written its strange story.

LAMONI, Io., Feb. 7, 1902.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A TYPICAL Iowa country town in Des Moines County with its elevators, its interlocking country roads, its "depot hotel," board walks, hitching posts and small frame houses, is Lamoni, Io., where the second Joseph Smith and 2000 of the half million Mormon religionists live peacefully and confidently await the return of Jesus Christ.

The Joseph Smith who reigns in this singular little city is the son of the Joseph Smith who not only founded one of the most peculiar of religious cults, but who gave religion, in his story of the tablets taken from the ground at Palmyra, N. Y., one of its most remarkable ramifications.

When the original Joseph Smith (through whom the Book of Mormon was sent, presumably by God) was shot to death by an infuriated mob at Carthage in 1844 he left two sons, the eldest of whom was then a lad 12 years old, Joseph, Jr., by name. By the faith which is one of the chief charms of the Mormon religion, the seer bequeathed to this son his divine right to perpetuate the Mormon Church and to become prophet of God, in rank similar to Joseph, Moses, Abraham and John the Baptist, and second only to Jesus Christ. This lad of 12 lived with his mother, the legal and original Mrs. Joseph Smith, until he had inculcated in him the teachings of his martyred father; then he assumed the leadership, announced himself as a prophet of God, headed the true Mormon Church, and, 20 years ago, established himself in Lamoni, Io., there to gather the elect and saints about him to await the second coming of the Christ.

Joseph Smith is now 63, hale and hearty yet, with absolute authority over a strong church and raising a son to whom the title of prophet and the head of the church go by right of birth. The prophet leads the life of any ordinary business man in any ordinary little country town of the middle West. Every morning, after a hearty breakfast, walks from his home to the office of the "Saints' Herald," the paper of the church, a distance of over a mile, and there he works all the day. He dresses plainly, almost coarsely, looks like a well-to-do farmer, and always has an open book of Mormon on the desk as he works, dictating his correspondence and attending to the affairs of the communicants of his faith. Yet this is the man who is looked upon as a prophet of God, in direct line with Moses and Abraham, and who is gathering the Mormons together where Jesus will have no difficulty in finding them when he comes.

The little town of Lamoni, with its 2000 inhabitants, is a sacred place to the Mormons, or communicants of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as the full title goes. The Mormon settlement here was founded 20 years ago. In this little out-of-the-way village dwell the heads of the church—Joseph Smith, president, "one favored of God, whose father blessed and transmitted to him all the powers of prophecy, healing, of receiving revelations and performing miracles, which the elder Smith, the seer, possessed." Here also is the present president's brother, Alexander H. Smith, counselor to the prophet. Here also is Bishop E. L. Kelly, third member of the first presidency and counselor of the prophet. To these three men, plain Iowa farmers or country merchants in appearance, dress and manners, all true members of the church believe that God, through his angels, appears and reveals his will and pleasures concerning his chosen people.

From Lamoni go out missionaries to all the countries of the known world and islands of the explored seas, to convert the people to Mormonism. To Lamoni come or report all these missionaries, to the prophet who controls their destinies. It was under the direction of the prophet that this colony was established in Lamoni in 1881, when a committee, consisting of David Dancer and Elijah Banta, went from Plana, Ill., where they had gone after being driven out of Nauvoo, Ill., after a virtual civil war, to the prairie southern Iowa, where a company was formed which purchased all the land it could secure. This same land was afterwards sold to their brethren, who followed within a few years. Forty-seven families went at once. Lamoni was founded and named after a familiar character in the Book of Mormon. Mormons then went to Lamoni within a short time by the railroad, and even by the train load, from every part of the United States, until now there are several thousand of them living in the town and adjacent country; true Mormons, yet not believing in polygamy, denouncing the practice as a sin and a crime against God and the Seer Smith, and exhorting Brigham Young and his western disciples.

The story of the first Joseph Smith is an historic one for this country, but it is comparatively unknown now. The original Smith was born in Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805, the son of illiterate and not overly respectable parents. The lad received a meager education and lived the life of an ordinary lad of poor parentage until he became 14 years of age, when he began taking a great interest in his soul's welfare, joining several churches, but not being satisfied with any. Finally, one night, while alone in the woods praying, he claims to have received a revelation direct from God, through his angels, telling him where to go to find the Book of Mormon, the original teachings of God. He was told in the vision that he had found favor in the sight of God, and had been chosen by him as a new prophet to lead the people back to righteousness. He was told to go to Palmyra, N. Y., and, hidden in a cer-

seer's end came. A paper called the "Expositor" was started by enemies at Nauvoo, and they accused the prophet of the most heinous crimes. They charged him with teaching and practicing polygamy when nothing was further from the truth, as I will prove to you in a minute. The plant of the Expositor was destroyed and the seer was charged with that also. His life was in danger, and civil war seemed imminent, for the Illinois military was called upon by enemies of the church. Then the prophet and his brother Hyrum surrendered themselves and were taken to the Carthage jail for not keeping. Feeling was intense. The jail was stormed, and, in the attack, the prophet was wantonly murdered.

I was at home with my mother when the news came. I will never forget her grief. Even as a lad of 12 I realized what that death meant to me. Some time before the prophet had called me to him, and, laying his hands on my head, had blessed me and said that I was his posterity to carry on his work, and that God would direct me what to do. I was a mere lad, but I remember the solemnity of the occasion. The day the news came of the prophet's murder, my mother bore up bravely. She called me to her, and showing her arms about me, sobbed a minute and then said bravely:

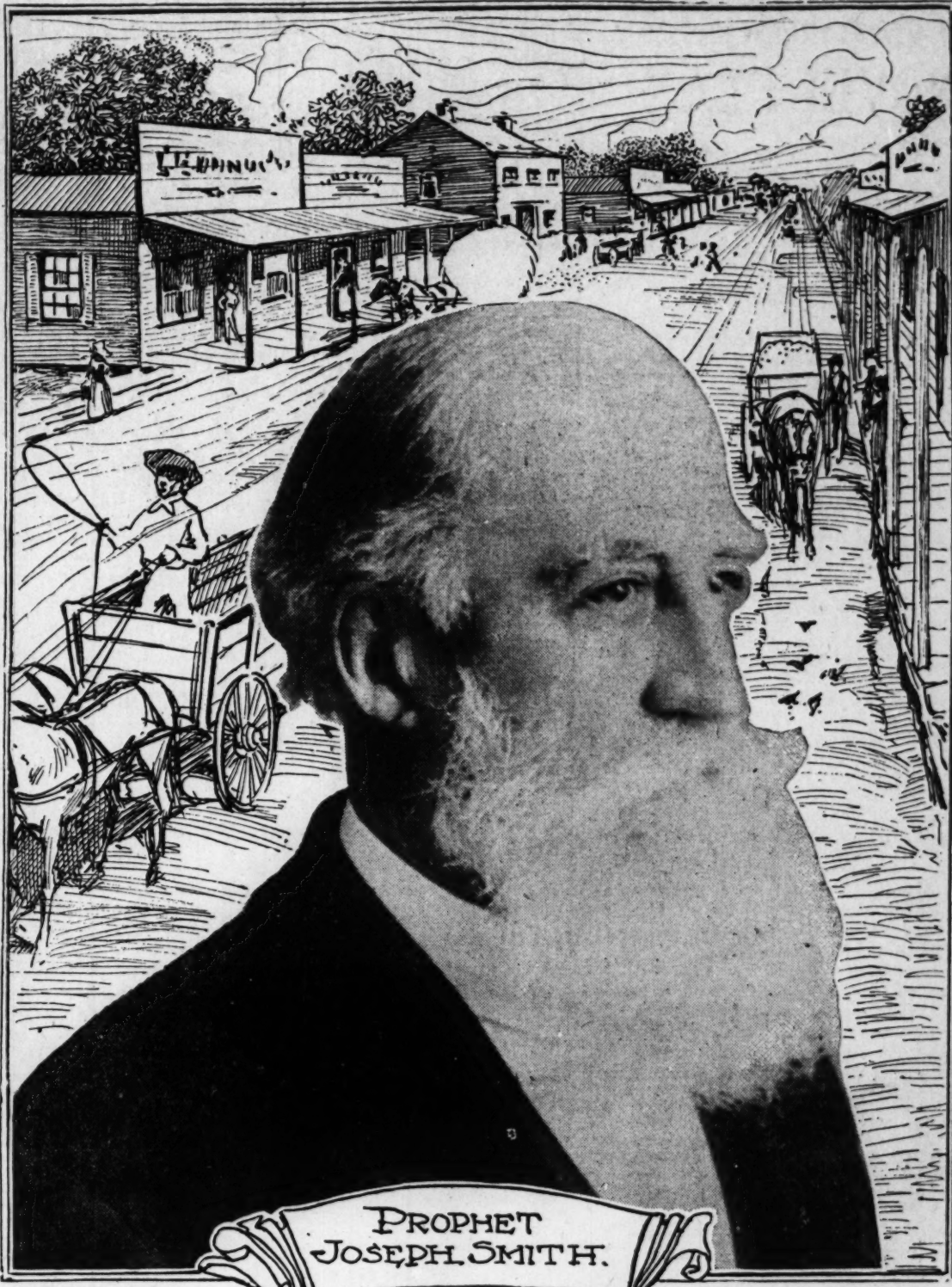
"My son Joseph, my prophet Joseph, it is you who must carry on the work of your dear father. Never forget his teachings, never depart from his ways."

And that has been the mission of my life. The church under me is the true church. Brigham Young and the Utah church are interlopers. Even the courts have decided this. We sued to recover the Temple property at Kirtland, O., claiming it in direct line of succession from the seer, and the courts gave us the property. In a vision in the church one day I foretold this, and it happened exactly as I predicted.

In the book of doctrine and covenants of the Mormon faith the Lord said to Joseph, the seer: "Therefore, thus saith the Lord unto you with whom the priesthood hath continued through the lineage of your fathers—for ye are lawful heirs according to the flesh and have been hid from the world with Christ in God—therefore, your life and the priesthood hath remained, and must needs remain through you and your lineage until the restoration of all things spoken by the mouths of all the holy prophets since the world began."

Isn't that conclusive enough to establish me over Brigham Young and his kin? But again the Lord said to the seer, when he was establishing the Nauvoo house: "Let it be built in my name and let my name be named upon it, and let my servant, Joseph, and his house have place therein from generation to generation; for this anointing have I put upon his head, that his blessing shall also be upon the head of his posterity after him; and as I said unto Abraham concerning the kindred of the earth, even so I say unto my servant, Joseph, in thee, and in thy seed, shall the kindred of the earth be blessed."

The charge has been made against my father that he practiced, countenanced and taught polygamy. This is false. He did just the contrary. He preached against polygamy. Polygamy was made a part of Mormonism illegally by Brigham Young in 1852, to cover his own sins. It was not voted upon by the church, as required by the church law; it was Young's personal scheme, solely and simply.



PROPHET JOSEPH SMITH.

After the prophet was killed, the church there were 30,000 Mormons at Nauvoo and proportion, went West to Utah in 1847 and was divided up. It had been prosperous about 200,000 in the world. Of these Brigham established the Utah church. In 1863 he for 14 years. When the seer was killed Young headed 10,000, and, with this small introduced polygamy into the church. It

was not adopted by the presidency and quorums which have passed on every other tenet. It was introduced by Young himself and never sanctioned by the church boards. Young stated on Aug. 23, 1876, that the seer gave him a revelation by which plural marriage was commanded. He also presented what he said was a copy of that revelation, stating that the original was burned by Emma, Joseph Smith's wife, and my mother. The presentation of this so-called copy by Brigham Young was not accompanied by essential proofs of its authenticity as a correct copy of an original document, properly placed before the several and entire quorums of the church for examination and acceptance. No evidence proper was given as to when or why Emma Smith burned the original, or how it came to be in her possession to be burned. No privilege of examination, acceptance or rejection by vote of the people was given on that or any subsequent day. It was eight years and two months after the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and in the presence of only a small number of those claiming to be saints of Young, by whom it was presented, was known to have been a polygamist for a number of years before this revelation was presented. He stated that the copy had been in his possession for some time.

The Book of Mormon is full of pretense against polygamy. Here is one: "Behold, David and Solomon truly had many wives and concubines, which thing was abominable before me, saith the Lord, wherefore thus saith the Lord: I have led this people forth out of the land of Jerusalem by the power of mine arm, that I might raise up unto me a righteous branch from the fruit of the loins of Joseph. Wherefore, I, the Lord God, will not suffer that this people will do like unto them of old. For there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife, and concubines he shall have none. For, I, the Lord God, delighteth in the chastity of women."

"The church under my leadership is flourishing, and the work will be carried on by my son, the next prophet, Frederic M. Smith, now 20 years of age. We have an actual enrollment in this country of 4,000 to 50,000; with 100,000 attendants on an average from year's end to year's end. We have missionaries in England, Wales, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Australia, the Society Islands, the Thousand Islands and Canada. The middle section of the United States finds us strongest. The missionaries sent to the Thousand Islands and to the Society Islands in the day of the seer, Joseph Smith, remained there true, and their seed are still carrying on the work."

"I was called to be the head of the church in April, 1893, by direction of the seer and by direct word of God, had by me in a vision. I have been at the head now for almost 42 years, and the work is a grand one. We are preparing for the second coming of Christ. It will be a literal gathering together of his children. We are preparing stakes here and at Independence, Mo., where all true believers will assemble for the Lord's coming. He will come to us here, and find us ready and waiting for his leadership. Yes, Christ will come here. What is there wonderful in that? Do you not believe in the second coming of Christ? We do, and we believe in the literal gathering together and here is where it is to be. We do not know when he will come, but we are gathering now to be ready, and when the scattered all come together then will Christ come and find his kingdom waiting, his people having been gathered and guided by the prophets of the true church, as they were by the prophets of the olden days."

## ST. LOUISAN OWNS AND LIVES IN A HISTORIC ITALIAN VILLA

GEORGE GREGORY SMITH, a St. Louisan, who is one of the owners and operators of the plant which furnishes Florence, Italy, with electric power and light, has purchased for \$30,000 and lives in the Villa Bel Riposo, a white, red-tiled, covered brick mansion of 80 rooms, built three miles northeast of Florence in 1555 by the Count Accaoli.

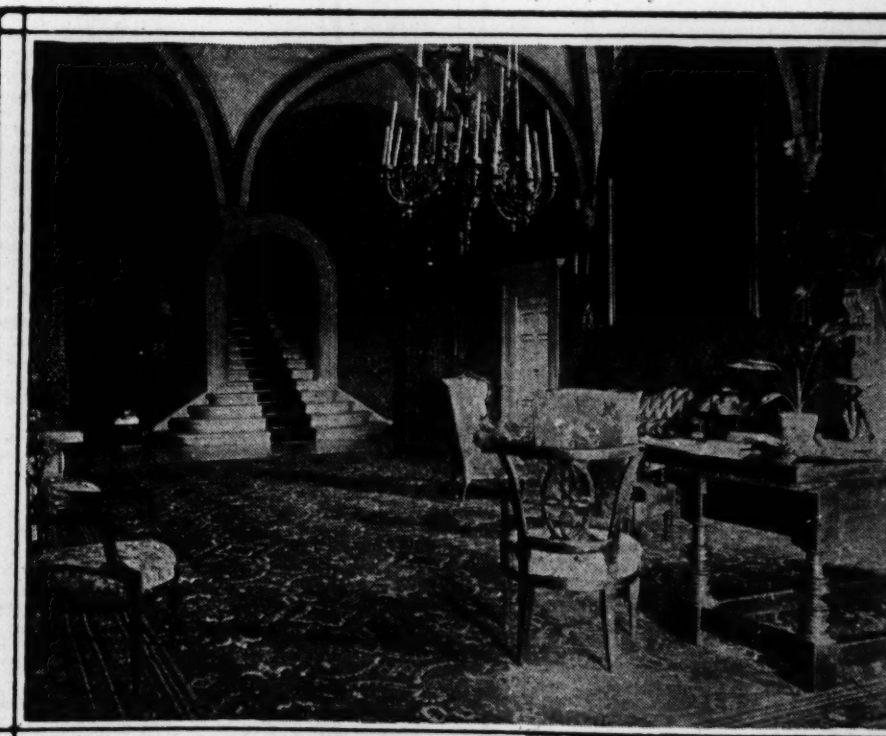
The Villa Bel Riposo is charming both for what it is and what it has been. On its 38 acres of surrounding grounds are orchards of olives, vineyards, gardens rich in magnolias, figs, balm of Gilead trees and oleanders, and fields bearing wheat. The villa itself is sound and stately despite its 67 years. And it is lacking nothing to make it a genuine Italian villa of a long time ago, for one of Mr. Smith's first discoveries in it was a secret chamber containing the bones of a woman and child who had been sealed in there in life during the 400 years in which the villa was the property of the Salviati family, one of the daughters of which was thus horribly penalized for marrying against the will of her family.

George Gregory Smith and his family have now been living in the Florentine Villa Bel Riposo four years. They are charmed with the old place, and take delight in entertaining their American friends in this old mansion which a count of Italy built two centuries and a half before Columbus discovered America.

The Villa Bel Riposo has always been so named, Count Accaoli, who built it, made it a very pretentious place, and it has always continued so, being even now of pretentious appearance because of the loveliness of its gardens and the cleanliness of the white cement with which its brick walls are veneered. The Count Accaoli lived in it but a short while. He sold it to the Signor Salviati, an Italian aristocrat whose family possessed it for 400 years. From the house of Salviati it passed to the Angellia, who held it 200 years and then sold it to an English woman, who owned it nine years. It was from her that Mr. Smith made his purchase for \$30,000.

Mr. Smith pays much attention to his gardens and lands. His olive orchards yield a great many olives, and he presses these in the place and uses the oil in lieu of lard. He has wheat fields, fine vineyards and rich gardens, and he is quite content to be an Italian farmer and gardener in addition to looking after his business in Florence.

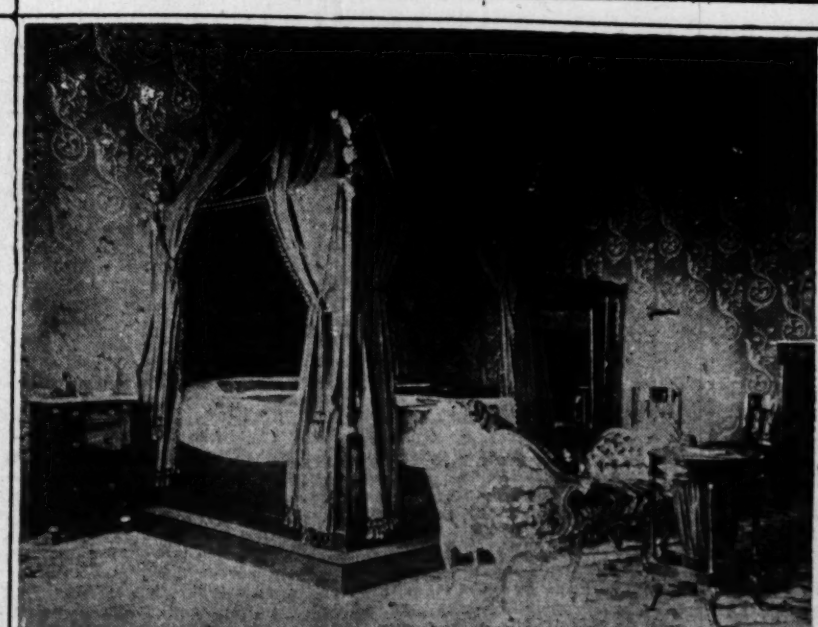
The story of the sealed room is a gruesome tale. It had never been opened by the persons owning the villa since it passed out of the hands of the Salviatis, though they knew it was there. Mr. Smith and his family were not content to keep it sealed. They opened it, and there they found the bones of a young woman and a little child. From this discovery developed an old story of the villa. In the days when the Bel Riposo was yet a new place, a daughter of the Salviatis had loved a young man of Florence. Her family was too poor to raise the necessary marriage dowry, so they placed the young woman in a convent. She escaped and married her lover. Her family called the cardinal and held council to determine upon punishment. She was sentenced to be buried alive. So the sealed chamber was prepared, and into this the young mother and her child were thrust to die. The seal was of brick, and had never been molested in all the years that elapsed between the time this terrible crime was perpetrated and that in which the American owner opened the cell.



GREAT HALL, MARBLE STAIRS, SOLID BRONZE CHANDELIER.



BED OUT OF AN OLD PALACE NEAR VENICE.



ELISE BONAPART'S BED AND FURNITURE.



GEORGE GREGORY SMITH.



# ALL-SAINTS RAILWAY

## FROM ST. LOUIS TO ST. CHARLES

### MANAGED ON NOVEL PLAN

**Employees Are Never Discharged But Must Obey 39 Quaint Rules or Quit—Telephones Connect Cars With Power Stations and Offices and Conductors Never Touch the Company's Money.**

THE quaintest railroad in Missouri is the "All-Saints Route" (St. Louis, St. Charles & Western), which none but the company will call by its right name because it runs from St. Louis to St. Charles, passes through St. James and St. Johns, and runs by the asylum of St. Vincent and the cemetery of St. Peter.

No other Missouri railroad has telephones on its cars for the use of the crew at any point along the route. Nor does any other have conductors who pick up the fares in little boxes, being forbidden to touch the company's money with their hands. Neither does any other have such humane rule as this, which says "Keep a close lookout for passengers desiring to catch the cars, for it is better to lose a little time than allow a passenger to wait a half hour for another car." It costs the motorman and conductor 50 cents each if they turn their car in on this railroad and it is not as clean as a Dutch kitchen. It is a violation of rules if the conductor so conducts himself as to occasion a passenger to crack a joke about the little money boxes.

And hidden away in the unique rules is this remarkable one, which says "If the conductor repeatedly passes a passenger without collecting the fare he may consider himself discharged. Employees are not discharged for violation of rules, but are laid off two weeks for each offense. The rules say that "any motorman or conductor receiving a third lay-off will consider it equal to discharge." Taking the hint in this rule, as in that pertaining to failure to collect fares, is a grace because it spares anyone the disagreeable duty of telling an employee that he is fired. No passenger hangs on a strap on the All-Saints Route, because there are no straps. Nor can any passenger annoy fellow-passengers by reading aloud the car advertisements, for there are no advertisements. So the All-Saints Route is a railroad all to itself.

THE St. Louis, St. Charles and Western Electric Railroad has now been in operation almost six months. Cars leave St. Louis terminal at Wellston every half hour and make the trip to St. Charles in 6 minutes. The fare is 15 cents, collected in three divisions. The cars are large and equipped with high-speed motors. They have a baggage compartment and each has a telephone inside at the rear. These telephones are connected with the main wire with a jointed pole carrying a hook. This may be caught on the wire at any point between St. Louis and St. Charles and communications held with the company's offices in either city by crew or passengers. The cars have electric headlights which show the way a half mile ahead at night. Each car is vestibuled and has electric lights and heating stoves. Two of these cars are on branch lines running out from the main line to Normandy and Bridgeton. The road has paid expenses since the first car was sent out. From these things it is readily seen that, while the All-Saints route is quaint enough it is neither old-fashioned or in any wise antique. It is as modern as any railroad, but it is different.

William Cunningham is the superintendent of the All-Saints route. He talked to the Sunday Post-Dispatch of the unusual business methods of his company. It must be admitted that there is a great deal about it that is unusual. It would be pretty hard for the patrons of street cars in St. Louis, for instance, to believe that there is any place in the world where the motorman travels with his head twisted this way and that to make sure that the car does not go whizzing by some straining passenger bearing down along a cross road. It is equally arduous for a St. Louisan to believe that there is anywhere an electric railroad which furnishes so many car seats that there is no need for straps. And it is positively incredible that a railroad touching St. Louis is so considerate for its patrons as to furnish a talk-while-you-ride telephone. But the All-Saints route furnishes all of these. It is an interesting point in its methods that a conductor may not make change for passengers from the collection box, but must furnish change from his own pocket. He gets his money back upon application at the office.

By WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.  
WE HAVE studied the problem of interurban electric transportation in all its phases, and have made the comfort and convenience of our patrons

our first consideration. The cars are run on railroad time and are rarely more than two or three minutes out of schedule. Our winter cars are kept warm, and our summer cars are cool and clean. Safety of travel at night has received earnest study, and we assure this very effectively with a 3000 candle power electric headlight, which shows the way a half mile up the track, practically eliminating possibility of a collision. The telephones with which our cars are being equipped are not for the passengers

so much as the trainmen, though in case of emergency passengers may use them for business or other reasons. They serve the train crew to apprise the office when any accident befalls the car, so a repair car may be speedily sent. The car cannot be called up. It may only do the calling. The connection is broken when the attachment pole on the car is taken down. Our trainmen work about 10 hours a day. They are paid 15 cents an hour. This is the scale for the winter only, for we shall increase wages in the spring. Employees, who are ill, will be paid full wages for 30 days of illness after they have been with us a year. They are never discharged, but

are no longer considered employees after being penalized with a third suspension of two weeks for offense or violation of the rules. The company will establish an express business in a short while and become a general carrier. The express and baggage cars we are now using are so arranged that they may be made into dining cars for trolley parties, and we expect this to become a feature of our business when the summer comes.

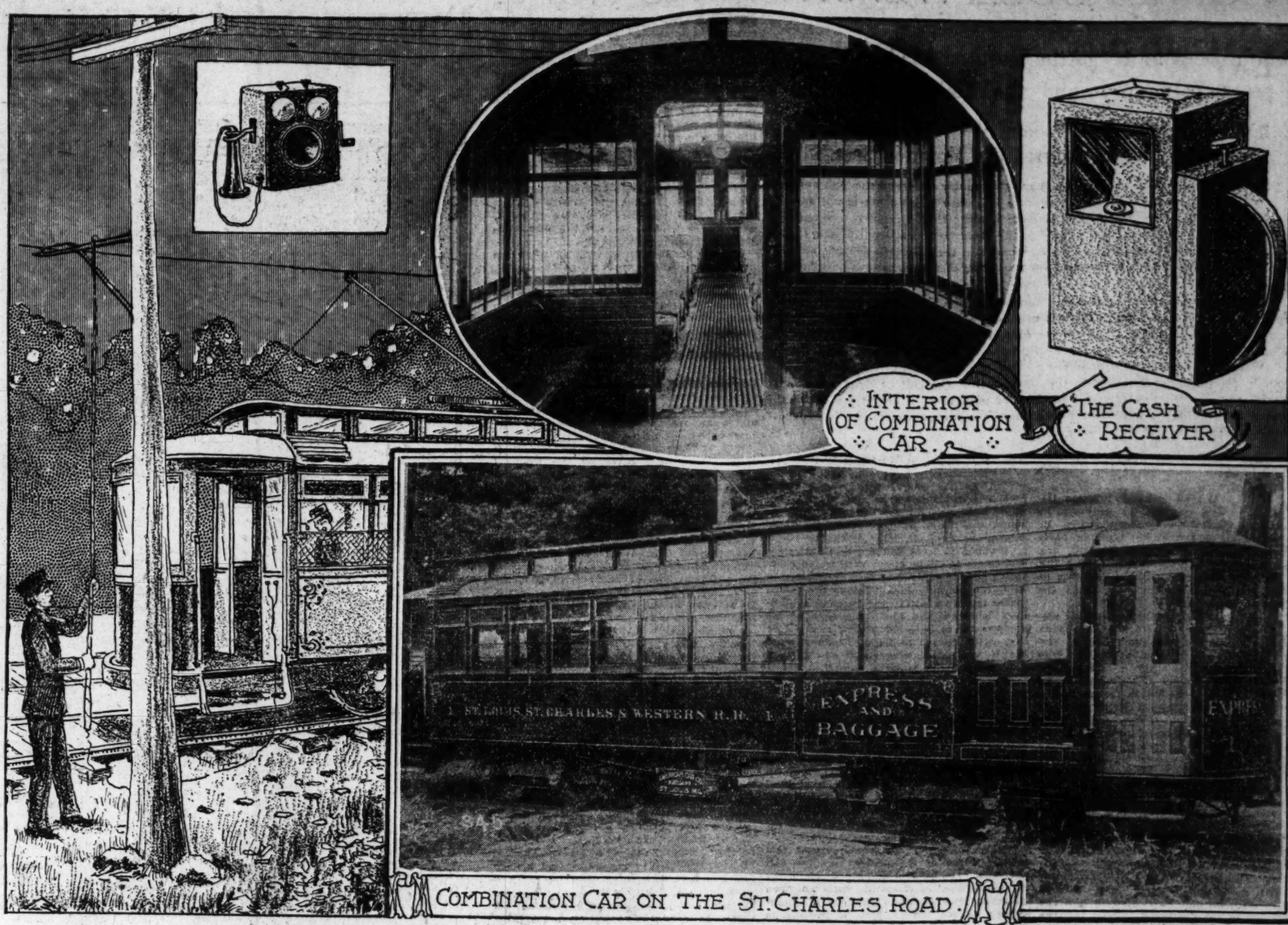
SOME OF THE UNIQUE RULES  
Rule 1. Conductors and motormen will, in order to keep up a good appearance of the road and their self-respect, keep their

clothing neat, their faces shaven and the cars clean. Daily inspection will be made and credit given to the conductors having the cleanest car.  
Rule 2. No smoking or drinking intoxicating drinks will be allowed while on duty. While on duty entering saloons in uniform or seen in intoxicated condition on the streets will be counted against the qualification of the position you hold.  
Rule 3. Conductors and motormen are expected to be polite and courteous and also accommodating to passengers. Any profane language used by motormen or conductors in the presence of passengers will subject them to a week's lay-off.

Rule 4. Conductors must remain on the rear platform except when collecting fares or attending to their duties inside.  
Rule 5. Conductors will avoid entering into any arguments or unnecessary conversation with passengers.  
Rule 11. In carrying out these instructions motormen and conductors are warned against showing any favoritism to anyone. We shall expect all to be treated alike, regardless of friend or foe, white or black, rich or poor.  
Rule 14. Collection boxes are adopted by this company for the mutual benefit of both conductors and railroad company. They are not playthings and conductors should not encourage passengers to joke with them about their use. Conductors are not allowed to collect the fare and put it in the box. Anyone refusing to put their fare in the box must be put off the car.

Rule 15. The conductor is required to charge for all parcels containing articles of merchandise or trade supplies. The charge shall be within the discretion of the conductor unless expressed rates are fixed. The charge must be made from the point of putting on the car to the point of its leaving the car, regardless of divisions. Dogs may be carried in the baggage car or on the front platform, and must be tied. The charge for dogs will be 3 cents per dog for each division. No firearms or glass will be allowed on the cars except when packed or in covers. Hunters will not be allowed to carry guns unless the same are disassembled.  
Rule 16. Any motorman or conductor, after having served the company for one year, will be entitled to full wages while sick in bed from any natural causes, during the time he is sick, not to exceed thirty (30) days.  
Rule 22. Motormen will not, under any circumstances, allow passenger cars to pass any person who may be at the regular stopping points, no matter what the delay, unless he has orders to the contrary, or is followed by another car, or when the car is too crowded to admit of taking on another passenger.

Rule 24. At each street or road crossing, and at points along the line where passengers are in the habit of getting on or off, motormen and conductors should keep a close watch-out for passengers desiring to take the car. It is better to lose a little time than to allow a passenger to remain a half hour or an hour waiting for a car.  
Rule 25. Any conductor found passing a passenger without collecting the fare will be laid off for two weeks, and if the conductor intentionally or repeatedly passes a passenger without collecting the fare he may consider himself discharged. Conductors and motormen are, by law, given the power to maintain order on the cars. Under section 1874 of chapter 12, article 12, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1892, they have the right, "If any passenger shall refuse to pay his fare, or shall behave in an offensive manner, or be guilty of repeated violations of the rules of the company, it shall be lawful for the conductor of the train and the servants of the corporation to put him and his baggage out of the car, using no unnecessary force, at any usual stopping place, or near any dwelling house, as the conductor shall elect, on stopping the train."  
Rule 26. Whenever a motorman or a conductor cannot agree while on duty, they lay themselves liable to lay-off. No quarreling in the presence of passengers while on-duty will be tolerated by the company. If any difficulty arises the same will be adjusted by the manager or superintendent in the presence of both.  
Rule 27. In turning the car into the shed a reduction of 10 cents from both motorman and conductor will be made if the car is not in a clean condition.  
Rule 28. Motormen and conductors are expected to report anything concerning the welfare of the railroad, no matter how trivial, and should make a report of it, giving it as part of their charge of the office.  
Rule 29. Any violation of any of the rules herein contained will be punished by a lay-off, and any motorman or conductor receiving a third lay-off will be considered equal to a discharge.



COMBINATION CAR ON THE ST. CHARLES ROAD

# VINO, A TERRIBLE FILIPINO DRINK, CRAZES AND KILLS AMERICAN SOLDIERS

**Prevalence of Its Use and Frightful Nature of the Results Has Led the Army to Strictly Forbid Soldiers to Buy or Natives to Sell It.**

TO PURCHASE or to drink vino, a native liquor, has been made a military offense by the latest bulletin of Brigadier-General Bell in the Philippines. Gen. Bell says the use of this liquor by the American soldier causes acute insanity in many cases, renders men unfit for service in others, and incites men to commit crimes of which they are incapable when not drinking this terrible stimulant. He says in his last bulletin: "All officers are enjoined to use their utmost endeavors to discourage the continuance of this suicidal custom, which is alarmingly on the increase, and which amounts to self-poison, an act condemned by the laws of all civilized nations."

Vino is a distillation from the sap of the Nipa palm, which grows in the Philippines. Two drinks of it are said to equal 15 drinks of the strongest American rum in crazing effect. It cures homesickness, and to this property is attributed the prevalence of its use among American soldiers. The natives make it, but do not drink it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.  
"PHILIPPINITIS" is the word coined to describe the condition of the man addicted to drinking vino. Not one but a dozen orders have been issued by commanders in the islands prohibiting the drinking of this sense-numbing product of the sap of the Nipa palm, but they hardly can be called effective. The last order was made by Brigadier-General Bell, in Luzon, who placed the drinking of vino among the graver military offenses.  
Insanity, leading to murder or suicide, is the extreme to which this native concoction drives its victims. Severe services in the Philippines are few, because the commanding officers are aware of the danger, but it is said on authority that 90 per cent of the offenses against military discipline committed in the Philippines is by men whose brains have been turned by this peculiar drink, and who, therefore, cannot be held to be strictly accountable for their actions.  
With the return of every transport to America batches of men so broken in mind and body as to be unfit for service are relieved from duty. "Discharged because of disability," is the charitable entry opposite the names of many on the roster, how many only those who keep accounts in Washington know. Severe services in a tropical climate had much to do with it; but in one or several of its enticing forms had more. And all the records are not in Washington by any means, for where a habit becomes a disease there is always a little latitude for an effort to save an honorable soldier's name.  
This was done in the case of a member of the Twenty-first Regiment, who went through Cuba with an irreproachable record, and was a model soldier, gentle, honorable and brave. His company was electrified one day by his arrest in the streets of Manila. He had complained against himself and wished to be punished for stealing several thousand dollars from a wealthy old Spanish woman. He told all he knew about it, which was that he had taken these drinks of vino out of a bottle given

to him by a native, and was seized with an insane desire to get money. How he entered the woman's house and stole her money he did not remember. The surgeons made a careful study of his case and were convinced that he told the absolute truth. The money was returned, and what punishment he received is not recorded in Washington.  
A remarkable case was that of a regular soldier of the Nipa palm, but who was known familiarly by his comrades as "Tex." He was a fellow who had seen hard service and had run the gamut of the horrors of this country from mescal to old rye and escaped unscathed. He was quartered with a squad on the outskirts of Manila in one of several shacks. This was in the dangerous days of that city, when trouble was looked for from within its confines as well as from without. It was severe guard duty, with nothing to do except look down the burning road until the eyes grew red or pace his allotted space of sentry-go until Texas' heavy heels had worn a path to the next guard. From a jovial fellow he became strangely silent with the bitter monotony of it all, but his mates put it down to their implacable enemy, homesickness. When they spoke to him he replied with curses, and he answered his captain sullenly.  
One night there was a scream from a shack near by, where a woman kept a small store, principally of fruit, but with the inevitable bottle of vino to be had. Texas was the first man of the guard to get there, and let go his Krag-Jorgensen search of an enemy, that queer, set look in the eyes showing a brain inflamed continued. He steadily said that he was not drinking, and his bunkie, who honestly searched all of his belongings time after time, was forced to say that he simply could not be drinking, as there positively was no vino to be found anywhere.

On one occasion, in a running fight with the insurgents, the soldier in question was complimented personally by his colonel for making a brave charge on a group of bolomen with clubbed spears, laying about him like a wildcat. That night the bunkie, who had watched his mate's charge with admiration but curious eyes, made a furtive examination of that famous Krag. It was a storehouse of vino, and the most formidable gun to its possessor that ever cracked a boloman's head. The plate and spring where the shells should have been had been removed, and a flat bottle filled with vino lay snugly in their place. In addition, a rubber cork from a medicine bottle had been jammed down the barrel to the breach. The barrel then had been filled with the poison and another cork passed into the muzzle until it was just out of sight.  
Evidently the big drink in the barrel of the weapon was intended as an emergency ration, when in the field far from a new supply of vino. The soldiers who discovered this strange weapon at first were at a loss as to how the liquor could be got out of the barrel. The vino victim showed him by taking his ramrod and pressing on the lower cork, at the same time holding the gun upright. The cork in the muzzle flew out with a pop, and there was the vino. To the credit of the brave soldier with the vino loaded gun it can be said that after thirty days under guard he recovered his senses and showed that he knew well how to shoot that long silent and much abused Krag. But there are only a few of the milder instances of what vino will do with a man.  
Capt. Frank H. Lawton, who returned from the Philippines a couple of weeks ago, and now in Washington, had excellent opportunities to observe the workings of this peculiar drink in its various forms. After service in Cuba he was sent to the Philippines with the Twenty-first Regiment and remained there more than three years. For one year he was provost judge of Manila, and in that position saw much of the worst work of the native drinks. He talked to the Sunday Post-Dispatch correspondent of vino.

By CAPT. F. H. LAWTON, U. S. A.

THE word vino properly means wine, but in the islands it is applied specifically to a sort of toddy distilled from the sap of the Nipa palm. It is a poison with alcohol in it; that's about as it is. No alcohol distilled from the Nipa could have such an effect on the brain as does this vino. It is not a drug, but it is a poison. I think this drug may be extracted from the oil of the Nipa nut, but I have never been able to find out what it is. Anyway, whatever it is, it does the business. When acting as provost judge I have seen many a bottle of vino on my desk after being taken from a prisoner. When they start out with a bottle of it they generally land under guard before it is all gone, the stuff is so powerful.  
Vino proper is a colorless liquid with a pungent and not unpleasant taste, but it is mixed frequently with other drinks under various names. I should estimate that it is about five times the strength of whisky, so a man who can stand 15 drinks of our whisky will go down under three of vino. And worse than that, he will go absolutely crazy and do the most extraordinary things. When under its influence his entire character changes, and, of course, he does the things that are least excusable. Ninety per cent of the deviltry—and in that word I include grave crimes

that is committed in the Philippines by our men, is done when they are under the influence of vino, and virtually are out of their minds. When they get hold of it our men, not realizing its strength, drink the poison as if it were whisky. There are regular distilleries and breweries and regular wine cellars there, but the poisonous vino is made by natives in the outlying districts in large quantities and with the crudest of plants.  
Strangely enough, the natives are singularly abstemious when it comes to vino. Probably they know and are afraid of the influence of vino, and the natives and Chinese are not entirely to blame. A drinker of vino will drink no matter where he is, and, as a fact, the doctors in the Philippines advise a little stimulant. The tricky natives and trickier Chinese are always ready to smuggle a bottle through the lines, and then there are the many little stores with the eternal bottle of vino on the shelf. These stores are everywhere, as is the liquor, and just such strict orders as have been issued are required to stop the sale of the poison and encourage the bringing in of pure homemade goods.  
For the reason that a man who fears a visit from the dengue "breakbone" fever, or is in the grip of nostalgia, is entitled to his little nip when off duty, the regulations have not been pressed too severely where the first slip is made. But where a vino fiend is to be dealt with extreme measures are taken, both for his own good and for the good of the service. For the first offense the usual sentence is 10 or 15 days or a fine of \$10. The second time the offender gets a month's imprisonment, and is fined a month's pay, for things are getting serious then. Three more times he may come up for mere drunkenness and will be dealt with comparatively lightly. The sixth time, however, duba him as a vino fiend, and it is lucky for him if he has not committed some deed of violence by that time. He then may receive a dishonorable discharge with one or two years' imprisonment in addition. This, of course, is for serious cases, and by that time the case is serious, for it is evident that vino has a hold on him.

The first effect of this native poison is exhilarating, but the second is hard to describe, as it varies in each man. Some become grave and some gay. They don't stagger then, but show their condition in their eyes. The after effects are the worst imaginable. Where he might laughingly defy an officer a short time before, or do some extraordinary foolish thing, his nerves suddenly give way and he shakes like a leaf. If he keeps on drinking, in a comparatively short time he gets the horrors, and a man in the throes of the vino delirium is not a pleasant thing to see. When he recovers his stomach is in bad shape and his mind in a vague, uncertain, wavering condition. That state properly can be called philippinitis, for its lasts for a long time. If the victim keeps on drinking he becomes permanently crazy, or such a physical wreck that he is fortunate to receive honorable discharge. The chances are that he will not last long, even if he returns home, as he probably is suffering from chronic dysentery brought about by vino.  
Now, you must not think that such drinking is general, as quite the contrary is the case. Our men are sensible there, as elsewhere, and I only have given you the most extreme illustrations to show what a dangerous drink vino is.

them then blew a bead of glass into the hole, filling it up so neatly that it could be detected only by the closest scrutiny. That gave them the original bottles with unbroken seals, which they offered at prices below that paid at home.  
Now you must remember that with all the trouble over vino and all the graver crimes committed when under its influence the men are not entirely to blame. A drinker of vino will drink no matter where he is, and, as a fact, the doctors in the Philippines advise a little stimulant. The tricky natives and trickier Chinese are always ready to smuggle a bottle through the lines, and then there are the many little stores with the eternal bottle of vino on the shelf. These stores are everywhere, as is the liquor, and just such strict orders as have been issued are required to stop the sale of the poison and encourage the bringing in of pure homemade goods.

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# IS MANKIND TO FAIL BECAUSE FEW ARE COUNTRY BRED?

Men Raised in and Out of Cities Tell the Sunday Post-Dispatch What They Think of Professor De Garmo's Theory That City Breeding Means Degeneracy.

CHARLES D' GARMO, doctor of pedagogy at Cornell University, appeared before the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy, two weeks ago, and made this extreme and extraordinary statement:

"Unless the things that a city child loses by not being born in the country are made good by the city schools, we, as a people, will degenerate."

The country is a dear old place, and has been complimented in story and song, but no champion up to this time has ever claimed quite so much for it as Prof. De Garmo does in his assurance that it is the proper place in which to be born and that its abandonment means degeneracy.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has solicited, upon this interesting question, the views of two of St. Louis' prominent professional men. One of these is James L. Blair, who was raised in St. Louis and has now a country home 12 miles out of the city, and Frederick W. Lehmann, who was raised in a country town and came to St. Louis after maturity. With the expressions from these gentlemen are included the views of Prof. De Garmo, Richard I. Galliene, an English author, who makes some very spirited remarks along this line in his "Travels in England" and Lewis Nixon, Tammany's new chief, who recently said he was glad he was raised in the country.

TO BE city raised or country raised? This is the issue provoked by Prof. De Garmo's expressed belief before the school teachers of St. Louis that the American people are going to degenerate unless something is done to give the children of this day that natural education which they lose by being reared in the city instead of the country.

Prof. De Garmo says the city-bred boy is a menace to posterity because he knows nothing about breaking horses, felling trees, making soap, mending harness, determining the value of soil and many other things which every boy knows by reason of his urban nativity. According to De Garmo it all amounts to something that a boy, like Hiawatha, knows

Where the squirrel lies in winter,  
How the rabbit digs his burrow.

It would be to the advantage of America, according to the De Garmo theory, if there were more boys like the old Philistia Philinoy, who says in Jack Carleton's poem

I was a boy of seventeen,  
Ungainly, dull as 'tall;  
No green as any goslin',  
But I thought I knew 'er all.  
I went to school at Plano,  
As 'dopped up wood an' chored  
For Zephiah Wilkinsoe  
To pay him for my board.

Here is what De Garmo said in his address before St. Louis teachers:

By CHARLES DE GARMO  
UNLESS the things that a city child loses by not being reared in the country are made good by the city schools we, as a people, will degenerate. Less than 100 years ago the United States had a population made up mostly of persons living in the country. Today 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the state of New York live in or about cities. In less than ten years the ratio will be greater. Ordinarily a city looks like a spot on a map, but we know it is a collection of souls. The city child is deprived of fresh, pure air untroubled by smoke; he does not see open fields or growing grain, neither does he hear running brooks or lowing kine. These losses cannot well be remedied. What can be remedied is the life the city child leads.

In the country the average boy of 15 has learned the following things: To break wild horses, hold kicking cows, fell trees and drop them well, the kinds of wood, the kinds of soil and their relative values. Usually he can use an axe, broadaxe, cross-cut saw, sickle and scythe. He can mend harness, help make soft soap, apple butter, cure ham and pickle beef. There is another side of country life that I shall not speak of now—the arrested development. It is said that the country boys who helped to make cities escaped from the country at the right time. Country life tends to give persons steady nerves, sinews of steel and perfect digestion. The digestion of the city man is apt to be a matter of tablets or milk diet. The children of a city do not and can not play. If they play in the streets they risk their lives; if they play on the hard sidewalks they are liable to break their bones. To me the playing of city children is most pathetic.

By JAMES L. BLAIR.

NO DOUBT it is true that the boy of country breeding has some advantages over the city bred brother, yet it is an open question as to whether these advantages greatly outweigh those of the city youth. The well-known influences in the environment of the country bred boy, such as his contact with nature, which stimulates his imagination, his sense of beauty, his courage, his powers of observation and self reliance, are of great value in any career which he may adopt. But these influences are, in the case of the average youth, accompanied and counteracted by many others which greatly affect their value. Amongst these may be counted the comparatively poor food, physical hardship, lack of personal association with others of more advanced thinking and the absence of educational opportunities.

Until very recent times the difference between these last mentioned important elements of physical and intellectual growth as between country and city breeding have been very marked, and no doubt that is one reason for the fact that the country bred youth has in the past usually demonstrated a superior quality of moral and intellectual strength. Moreover, the greater hardships attendant upon country living have, by sharp application of the rule of survival of the fittest, diminished the number of youths who have reached physical majority.

In the profession of the law the most eminent lawyers in the history of our country have, as a rule, been those of country birth and raising. This fact has usually been ascribed and is undoubtedly due to the fact that as soon as a young lawyer attains distinction in the country he aspires to the better rewards which his skill will earn in large centers of population. The almost universal rule is one of the operations of the law of nature, selection in the intellectual world. Other reasons for the fact are that the lawyer of country training, having fewer cases, fewer books and more ample time for reflection and preparation than his city brother, develops that faculty of reasoning logically from principle by virtue of his own force of intellect, rather than the blind following of precedents, not always carefully analyzed. The city lawyer finds himself, after the first barren period of ill-health, in

involved in a mass of smaller affairs requiring time, but comparatively little reasoning or research to the exclusion of opportunities for careful thinking; hence, the fundamental principles find less secure lodgment in his mind and are obscured in the mesh of detail.

What has been said applies, however, only to the average case, for there can be no doubt that the youth who is city bred and who enjoys better than the average opportunities of living, associations and training, has decided advantages over the countryman, for he has the added advantage of friction with other minds, equally bright or superior, which is one of the best stimulants to intellectual growth.

If I had to choose between the alternatives of being brought up and educated in the country or a large city I should elect the former, assuming even that I should enjoy only the average opportunities under either condition; and this for the reason that the country youth has, as already stated, far better opportunities than ever before and those opportunities are constantly increasing. And I think the one advantage which he has over the resident of a city is that he has the time to acquire and is more apt to form habits of reflection, whereby he is enabled to co-ordinate his knowledge and develop his reasoning faculties. The city youth is much too apt to have his mind filled with a great mass of facts and information, most of which is of no value. There are so many things of an ephemeral nature which he not only does not try to remember, but even endeavors to forget; this weakens the faculty of memory and deprives him of one of his best intellectual equipments. The country boy sees fewer things, knows fewer facts, but what he hears and sees sinks into his mind and he learns what is of inestimable value, that is to say the inter-relationship of things. By this he acquires knowledge and the faculty of using it, the chief elements of success. He becomes a man of action and thus avoids the obscurity into which his city brother falls because the latter is so often only a

Bookfull blockhead, blunderingly read  
With loads of learned lumber in his head.

By FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.

A YOUTH who is reared in the country has many advantages over the boy who is brought up in a large city. In the first place life in the country develops stronger men physically. Then a country boy has fewer distractions. He is enabled to develop the virtue of concentration and thus fit himself more thoroughly for grappling effectively with the battles of life. A country boy is closer to nature and learns to enjoy the beauties of life while wandering about in the clear air, over the hills and through the meadows more than a city boy, whose leisure moments are spent playing on hard sidewalks or in restricted pleasure grounds.

Life in the country develops a boy's imagination more than life in a city. A boy in the country can enjoy outdoor sports to the fullest extent. The city boy can enjoy them only to a limited degree. A country boy goes along in his earlier years on the even tenor of his way. A city boy meets opposition from the start.

By LEWIS NIXON.

I THINK a country boy has great advantages over a city boy. His character is developed along better lines. The little country shaver knows everybody in the neighborhood and has opportunities to acquire a knowledge of human nature that the city boy lacks almost entirely. He plays with the blacksmith's boy and the butcher's boy, and grows up alongside them in competition with them in every mental and physical activity of boyhood. If he is better than they he will become aware of it himself and there are no false social ideas to tangle up his judgment. If he is spanked the whole village knows it. He is bound to find his own level and he finds it in a democratic way, as well as acquiring valuable knowledge of character, whereas the unfortunate city boy is hedged around with restrictions. He can't choose his own friends. His playmates are selected for him by his parents. He looks down on those below him in social station, or looks up to those above him and knows nothing about either. He has little opportunity to develop his own or study others' characters and is in great danger of growing up a selfish prig, out of touch with human nature and ignorant of the inner meanings of life.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENE.

ASK the old man why yonder ridge is called Weaver's Down—but, of course, the old man has no idea. No one knows anything of the country in the country, nor does anyone want to know. If you are at a loss for the name of a bird or a flower, it is of no use to ask a countryman. The people who know about birds and flowers are to be found on the Underground Railway, wistfully dreaming of their yearly fortnight by—

Shallow rivers to whose falls  
Melodious birds are singing madrigals.

It is the cockney who is your true nature lover. I remember once imparting to a countryman the abstruse natural fact that tadpoles turned into frogs—he he wouldn't believe me. Nay, he brought all his household together to laugh me to scorn. They hold evidently never heard anything quite so amusing as that. What notions these towns-folks do have of the country, to be sure!

## OUR ROYAL VISITOR AND HIS FAMILY



PRINCE HENRY AND HIS FAMILY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. C. SCHAARWACHTER.

PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE EMPEROR AND QUEEN AT BERLIN.

THE close inter-relationships of royal families in Europe is well illustrated in the case of Prince Henry of Germany, who comes to St. Louis next month. The prince is himself the brother of Emperor William II of Germany, the nephew of King Edward VII of England and the brother-in-law of Czar Nicholas II of Russia. His wife, the Princess Irene, is her husband's first cousin, sister of the Czarina of Russia, cousin of the Emperor of Germany and niece of the King of England.

Prince Henry was the third child of the Empress Frederick, who was the oldest of the children of Queen Victoria. He was born Aug. 14, 1892. His father was the Emperor Frederick III of Germany. His name is Albert Wilhelm Heinrich. He is a K. G. (Knight of the Garter), a G. C. B. (Grand Cross of the Bath), an admiral in the German fleet and a Major-General in the Prussian army.

Prince Henry was one of eight children of the Emperor Frederick III and the Empress Frederick. Two of these, Prince Sigismund and Prince Joachim Friedrich Ernest Waldemar of Prussia, are dead, the former living but two years and the latter 11 years. The prince has an older sister and three younger sisters. They are the Princess Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, wife of Bernhard Friedrich Wilhelm Albrecht Georg, hereditary prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a knight of the Grand Cross of

the Bath and a son of Duke Georg II by his marriage; the Princess Friederike Amalie Wilhelmine Victoria of Prussia, now the Princess Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe and wife of Prince Adolph Wilhelm Victor of Schaumburg-Lippe, knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Prussian Eagle; the Princess Sophie Dorothea Ulrike Alice of Prussia, the wife of Constantine, Duke of Sparta, Prince Royal of Greece, and Princess Margaret Beatrice Fredora of Prussia, the wife of Prince Frederick Carl Ludwig Constantine of Hesse, son of the late Friedrich, Landgrave of Hesse.

The Princess Irene, wife of the man who is coming to St. Louis, is one of the seven children of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, third child of Queen Victoria of England, and a royal lady celebrated for her cleverness and loveliness of character. The princess's father was Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse and on the Rhine. England granted him title of royal highness in 1862.

The princess has three sisters, the wife of Emperor Nicholas II of Russia, the wife of the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, uncle of the Czar, governor-general of Moscow and major-general in the Russian army, and the wife of Louis, Prince of Battenberg, one of the senior captains of the British Mediterranean squadron. She has also a brother, Ernest Louis, reigning Grand Duke of Hesse and on the Rhine, K. G., G. C. B., and a major-general in the German army. The duke's wife is the Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg, and

the anniversaries of the births of both the duke and the duchess fall upon the same day. The princess has a brother and sister. The Princess Frederick William of Hesse was accidentally killed in 1878 at the age of 3 years, and the Princess Marie Victoria of Hesse died in 1878 at the age of 4 years. The little princess was ill with diphtheria, and her mother, the Princess Alice, also contracted the disease fatally while kissing her dying child.

Princess Irene was known in her youth as the friedenskind, or child of peace. She was born in 1866 during the war between Prussia and Austria and was christened just after the termination of hostilities. Her father, Prince Louis of Hesse was so overjoyed with the ending of the war between royal relatives that he caused his little daughter to be christened while part of the Hessian cavalry brigade under his command stood sponsor for the child. So that Princess Irene had some 600 god fathers, a great many more than were ever possessed by a princess of this or any other family.

The princess was 12 years old when her mother died and she and her three sisters were taken by their grandmother, Queen Victoria, and their aunt, Empress Frederick of Germany, and the greater portion of their girlhood was spent in England and Germany.

It was while with the Empress Frederick that the Princess Irene became well acquainted with her cousin, Prince Henry, then a young sailor, making visits at home as often as the requirements of his service permitted. The princess was a very hand-

some and talented young lady and the prince a very gallant sailor, so it was not long as they were sweethearts just as truly as though they were not prince and princess or first cousins or anything else but a boy and a girl. The Emperor and Empress Frederick were delighted when Henry announced his intention of making the Princess Irene his wife, but the proposition found a stubborn antagonist in Prince Bismarck, whose objections were attributed to his custom of opposing anything which the Empress Frederick desired. It was not until Henry's father became Emperor, and near the end of his pathetic reign of less than 100 days that the marriage took place, one of the most pitiable figures at the ceremony being the dying Emperor. Born during a war in a city filled with dying and wounded soldiers, and married at a time when the German people were mourning the Emperor Frederick, it was freely predicted that the Princess Irene's life would be fraught with unhappiness. But, while the seriousness of the princess exceeds that of her fun-loving sisters, her happiness and that of her home circle is so far from being impaired that it has been for years a matter of comment in Europe.

Prince and Princess Henry have three sons, the eldest 12 years of age. They are Prince Waldemar Wilhelm Ludwig Friedrich Victor Heinrich of Prussia, a lieutenant in the German navy; Prince Wilhelm Victor Carl August Heinrich Sigismund of Prussia, aged 5 years and 5 months, and an infant son now but 1 year old. The family home is in an old palace, built at

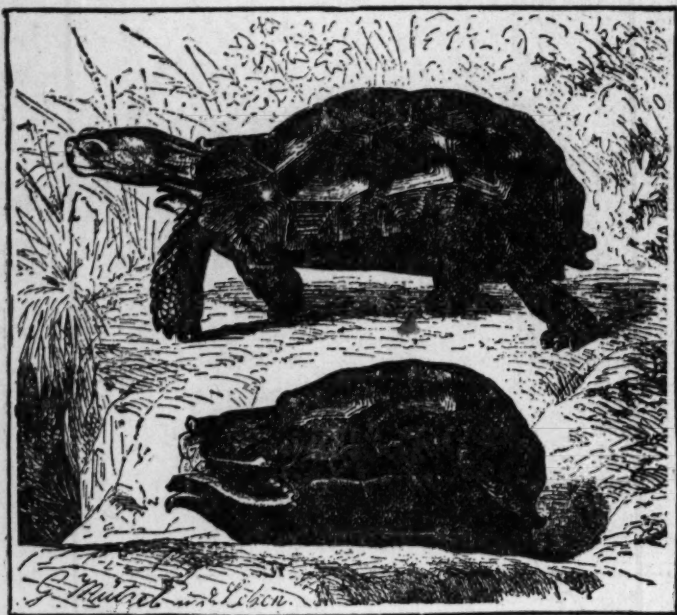
St. Louis.







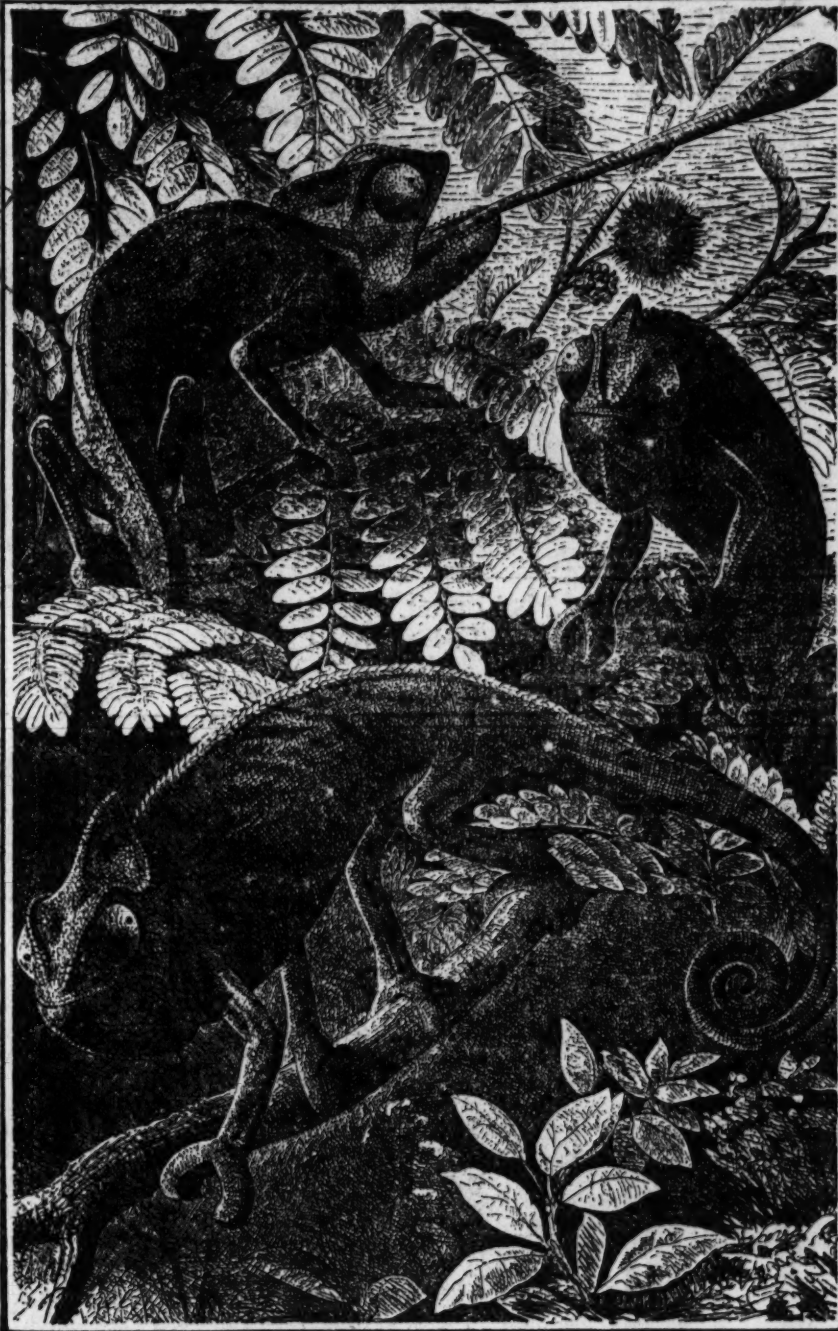
## ST. LOUISAN HUNTS SNAKES AND LIZARDS IN EUROPE AND AFRICA



TURTLE CAUGHT IN THE OLD EGYPTIAN PYRAMID QUARRIES AT ASSUAM, ON THE NILE, 200 MILES SOUTH OF CAIRO. MOVES REAR OF BOX INSTEAD OF FRONT, AS ALL AMERICAN BOX TURTLE DO.



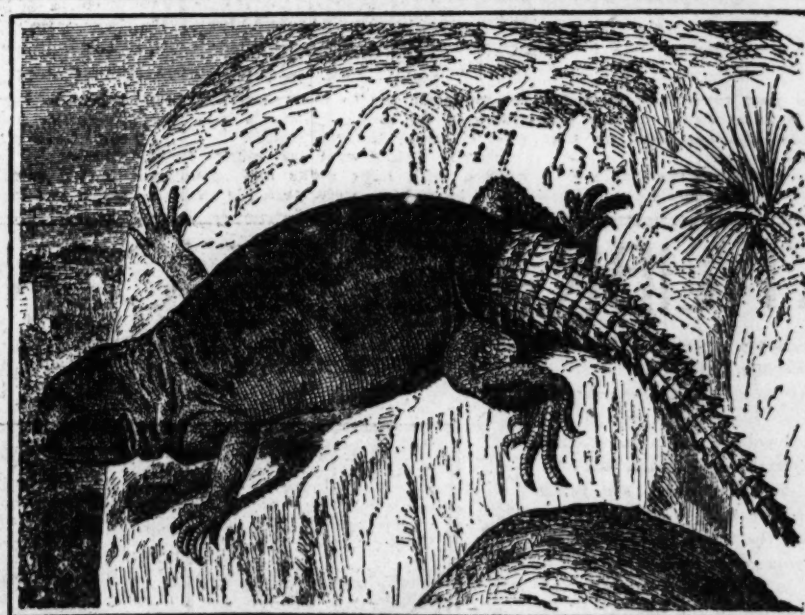
THE VARAN, A GREAT LIZARD OF EGYPT SHOT NEAR CAIRO, GROWS TO A LENGTH OF FIVE FEET.



CHAMELEONS FROM MOROCCO, TAKEN NEAR TANGIERS. THESE ARE THE REAL CHAMELEON, REMARKABLE FOR THEIR CHANGEABLE COLORS, THEIR ABILITY TO MOVE EACH EYE SEPARATELY, AND THEIR LONG GLUE-TIPPED TONGUES.



JULIUS HURTER IN HIS LABORATORY.



THE MASTIGUR, OR THORNED-TAIL LIZARD OF NORTH AFRICA, CAPTURED AT THE STEPPE PYRAMIDS, ON THE SIGHT OF OLD MEMPHIS.



WALL LIZARDS SHOT IN THE RUINS OF THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA, IN SPAIN, AND IN THE RUINS OF POMPEII, IN ITALY. AMERICA HAS NO WALL LIZARDS.

"There are fewer poisonous snakes in southern Europe and northern Africa than we have in Missouri. I looked for an asp, the sort that killed Cleopatra, but did not find one except in the possession of a snake charmer at Tangiers."

tieman delighted with his work, Mr. Hurter picks, classifies and labels his prizes, and they are many times ten. Here is a lizard extraordinary, an ugly black fellow with a tail studded with thorns. Mr. Hurter explains that he is the mastigur, or Arabian dabb, a great lizard of Egypt captured at the Steppe Pyramids on the site of old Memphis. This great lizard reaches a length of five feet, and such ruins as those in which he was found are his chosen habitat. Here he may bask in the African sun when the day is fair, and skip into the ruins when an enemy comes. Mr. Hurter's story of this fellow's capture is illustrative of the novel nature of his trip. He was out with a couple of boys, and they came upon the big lizard. The old fellow was playing his favorite game of bask. The sun had cheered him until he was not as eternally vigilant as lizards are wont to be. Mr. Hurter recognized him as a prize on sight, and he desired to capture him without injuring the specimen with shot. So the little party surrounded the prey and closed in upon him. The lizard awoke with a spring. He chose the St. Louisan as the weak place in the line. Mr. Hurter grabbed for him, and he caught him, for all his more than three score years. The big lizard fought furiously with such weapons as nature provides him with, and he bit and scratched Mr. Hurter severely. But the wounds were nothing. The specimen was a great deal. In his laboratory the naturalist told the Sunday Post-Dispatch of his trip.

#### By JULIUS HURTER.

I WENT to Europe and Africa simply to gratify my fondness for field work in natural history. I have worked at it in leisure hours all my life, and have gone into almost every part of my own state for specimens. I have now 14 kinds of Missouri salamanders, 13 kinds of Missouri frogs and toads, 11 kinds of Missouri turtles, 20 kinds of Missouri snakes, five of which are poisonous, and seven kinds of Missouri lizards. I sailed first to Gibraltar. My first objective point was Spain. The fauna of the country is interesting, and I wished to secure specimens of some of the creatures there. I went to several points in Spain, and was most successful at and around Granada. The old Moorish Alhambra, which was the most interesting ruin I saw upon my trip, is a rich field for the naturalist. I secured some fine specimens there. It was in the Alhambra I secured my first wall lizards, a lizard we do not have in this country. I secured some of the specimens in the ruins of Pompeii. These lizards are of several kinds, and I am getting specimens of each. They are very quick, and it would be almost impossible to secure them without using a gun of some sort. I use a cane gun. It is a steel tube with a cartridge chamber near the handle. A 22-caliber cartridge fits into it. I use very fine shot in the cartridges, and I have shot at so many lizards that I am now quite expert in its use and can bring down a lizard or a snake almost every time. I went from Spain to Italy, and spent some time there. The ruins of Pompeii afforded me the best field for my work. It is just the sort of place to be frequented by the creatures I sought. I went from Italy over to Morocco, in Africa, and it was there I spent the greater portion of my time. The fauna of Africa is quite rich, and I secured some very good specimens there. I was unfortunate in one respect. The season was very warm. Lizards and similar creatures do not come out so much when it is too warm. They remain more in the shelter of their burrows. At Tangiers I secured a Moor boy to go with me. He had very sharp eyes, and I was advised to take him with me else I could secure nothing. I found this to be true. The boy could see things I could not see at all. The creatures there are more or less the color of the sand and the vegetation, and only a Moor or an Arab or some other child of the desert could detect such specimens as chameleons, which are in the bushes and perfectly still and are moreover the color of whatever they are on. These are the real chameleons. They can move each eye separately, have the remarkable four-inch tongue with its natural glue tip, and can change color readily. This is due to their nerves, which affect pigment cells in the skin. The little creatures we call chameleons are not so at all, but are little lizards. Chameleons are found in no country but Africa. They are slow-moving creatures, depending wholly upon their agility of tongue, and are quite a foot long with the tail. The Varan, or great lizard, I brought with me is a prize in his way. He reaches a length of five feet. I secured this specimen in the neighborhood of Cairo, Egypt. One of the other interesting specimens I secured is the Skink, an African lizard which is eaten by the desert people. They dry the lizard and serve it in a powder. Another is the African turtle which moves the nose and upper part of its box instead of the front and lower part, as all our box lizards in this country do. This specimen was taken in the old quarries at Assuam, 200 miles up the Nile from Cairo. I have several fine snakes. One is a four-lined viper caught near Naples, Italy. Another is a leopard snake secured near Venice. Another is a so-called viper I captured at Granada. It resembles a viper, but is not. In fact, there are few poisonous snakes over there, less than we have in Missouri. I looked for an asp, the sort that killed Cleopatra, but did not find one except in the possession of a snake charmer at Tangiers. This fellow had one with its fangs pulled, but his innocent audience did not know. It was as harmless as a garden snake. It is not so easy to take specimens over there as it is here. Our fauna, in the first place, is richer than that of any of the country I was in. Then it is never and not so densely populated. A naturalist must have quite an outfit, too, when he goes out there. For instance, it is necessary to take a guide, and then there are other necessities that are no part of an expedition in Missouri. I shall not undertake any more trips into foreign countries now until I have given another year or so to the completion of my collection of the fauna of Missouri. I secured nothing in this during last year's trip, and of my absence from the state.

### Naturalist Julius Hurter Finds the Ruins of Pompeii and the Alhambra, the Pyramids and Old Memphis Fertile Fields.

JULIUS HURTER of 2346 South Tenth street, St. Louis, is home from an extraordinary hunting trip in Europe and Africa, and brings with him a remarkable lot of game.

Mr. Hurter is a draftsman at the Fulton Iron Works. He is, in addition, one of the foremost naturalists of the West. His collection of the fauna of Missouri is the most complete in the state. His specimens of snakes, turtles, lizards, frogs, etc., are perhaps the best private collection of the kind in the United States. At least, Mr. Hurter has been so informed.

Mr. Hurter spent six months of last year hunting specimens in Europe and Africa. The expression hunting is not used figuratively, but literally, for in his trips afield he carries a cane which is really a shotgun. Lizards and snakes are spry. But Mr. Hurter's cane gun, loaded with 22-long cartridges and fine shot, is quicker. The specimens he has brought home with him are in many instances doubly interesting because he captured them in such historic places as the ruins of the old Alhambra at Granada, Spain; in the ruins of Pompeii, in Italy; in the ruins of old Memphis, in Morocco; at the Steppe Pyramids, and up the Nile river at Assuam in the quarries where the Pharaohs secured material for the great pyramids.

BACK from his triumphs in natural history in historical places of the Old World, Julius Hurter, naturalist, is spending his spare hours in his queerest of all St. Louis laboratories properly classifying and labeling the game he bagged. The great lizards of Egypt get each a jar to themselves, where in translucent alcohol they shall dwell for a long time the kings of their kind in Mr. Hurter's collection. The chameleons from Morocco—so-called chameleons these, but the real thing—go three or four in a jar as nicely preserved as fruits at a pomological show. The little wall lizards which have crawled up and down the ruins of the Moorish Alhambra and through crevices in the ruins of Pompeii, go a half dozen in a jar, and where they may be plainly seen, for these are treasures alike for what they are and where they were found. And so from one specimen to another, a delightful old gentleman delighted with his work, Mr. Hurter picks, classifies and labels his prizes, and they are many times ten. Here is a lizard extraordinary, an ugly black fellow with a tail studded with thorns. Mr. Hurter explains that he is the mastigur, or Arabian dabb, a great lizard of Egypt captured at the Steppe Pyramids on the site of old Memphis. This great lizard reaches a length of five feet, and such ruins as those in which he was found are his chosen habitat. Here he may bask in the African sun when the day is fair, and skip into the ruins when an enemy comes. Mr. Hurter's story of this fellow's capture is illustrative of the novel nature of his trip. He was out with a couple of boys, and they came upon the big lizard. The old fellow was playing his favorite game of bask. The sun had cheered him until he was not as eternally vigilant as lizards are wont to be. Mr. Hurter recognized him as a prize on sight, and he desired to capture him without injuring the specimen with shot. So the little party surrounded the prey and closed in upon him. The lizard awoke with a spring. He chose the St. Louisan as the weak place in the line. Mr. Hurter grabbed for him, and he caught him, for all his more than three score years. The big lizard fought furiously with such weapons as nature provides him with, and he bit and scratched Mr. Hurter severely. But the wounds were nothing. The specimen was a great deal. In his laboratory the naturalist told the Sunday Post-Dispatch of his trip.



## A PARTY OF ST. LOUISANS IN SWITZERLAND

Photographs Taken by Charles J. Kunkel During a Recent Tour Loaned to the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



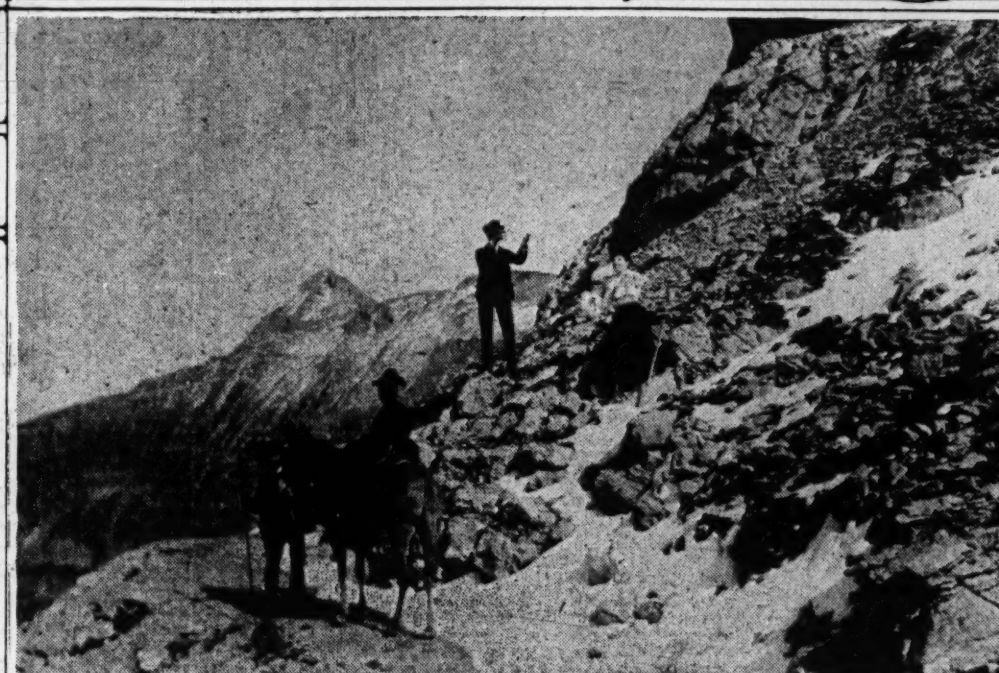
FAULHORN INN. THE HIGHEST PLACE IN EUROPE 9000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.



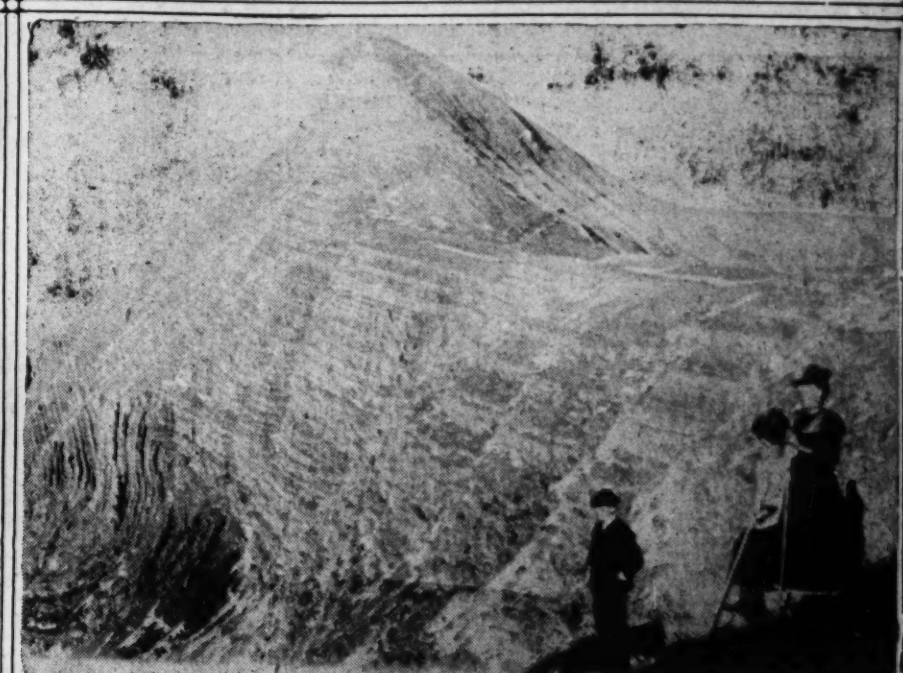
SLEIGH RIDING IN AUGUST. MR. KUNKEL SAFELY PILOTING MRS. GALE AND MRS. HARTMANN DOWN A FAULHORN RANGE. MRS. GALE IS SEATED DIRECTLY BEHIND MR. KUNKEL.



MRS. GALE, MRS. HARTMANN AND MR. KUNKEL ON THE SIDE OF THE GREAT SCHE. DEGG MOUNTAIN. THE TOWN OF ROSENLAUI LIES BELOW AMID THE PINES.



SNOWBALLING ON FAULHORN IN AUGUST. MRS. GALE WITH ROLLED SLEEVES HAS ATTACKED MR. KUNKEL. MRS. HARTMANN IS ON HER DONKEY.



FAULHORN PEAK, 9200 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. MRS. GALE, MRS. HARTMANN AND MR. KUNKEL RESTING.

CHARLES J. KUNKEL has just received from Europe photographs taken during his trip over the Alps last September. On that trip Mr. Kunkel was one of a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hartmann, formerly of St. Louis, but now of Interlaken, Switzerland, and Mrs. Leon Gale, whom he at that time believed to be Miss Adele Holles of Greenville, Ill.

Since his return to St. Louis Mr. Kunkel has learned that his charming companion on the mountain tramp had been married secretly and under an assumed name months before he met her to his old friend, Leon Gale, well known in St. Louis society. Mrs. Gale is a pianiste of exceptional ability, and after a short vacation in Switzerland last fall resumed her studies in Leipzig. She has recently returned to St. Louis. Mr. Hartmann, who is in the employ of the Swiss government, was formerly connected with the German press of this city.

Mr. Kunkel left St. Louis in June, 1901, and was out four months running over Germany and Switzerland. The day after he left St. Louis, Mrs. Gale, or Miss Holles, as she was known then, called at the Kunkel studio. She mentioned that she contemplated a trip to Switzerland. She noted Faulhorn Inn, the highest place of residence in Europe. It is crowded with

left. Nearly three months later, when she arrived at Interlaken, she ran into the motherly arms of Mrs. Hartmann. Mr. Kunkel is related to Mrs. Hartmann and he saw Miss Holles frequently. They were fast friends when Mr. Hartmann suggested a sightseeing trip over the mountains to Grindelwald. Grindelwald is only nine miles from Interlaken, but it is 10 days of the most persistent kind of mountain climbing to make the journey.

By CHARLES J. KUNKEL.

WE left Interlaken on Aug. 19. There are inns and hotels in plenty in the mountains and we had no fear for food. Mountain climbing is very hard on women and we took two donkeys for Mrs. Gale and Mrs. Hartmann. The ladies proved to be good pedestrians, however, and Mrs. Gale walked a great deal more than she rode. We were dressed warmly and did not suffer from cold. The weather was delightful, and although a real old-fashioned mountain storm might have livened things up a bit we were well enough satisfied with the treatment accorded us by the elements.

The Faulhorn is the best known peak in all the Alps and we spent more time on it than anywhere else. Its summit, covered with perpetual snow, is 9200 feet above the level of the sea. On the side of the mountain, 200 feet from the top, is the noted Faulhorn Inn, the highest place of residence in Europe. It is crowded with

guests all the year round and is a favorite place for Americans. I was told that 25,000 Americans had been on that mountain in the last year. Another notable sight is the Grindelwald glacier. It is as if a stream flowing from

the mountain top to the valley had been frozen in its banks. There it is a solid river of ice all the year round. Around Grindelwald are many fields, covered with huge rocks and boulders. These have been worn perfectly smooth.

It was explained by the guide that at one time these fields were covered with ice and by hazardous undertaking. At Rosenlaui we left our ponies and made the trip up the mountain side on foot. In the fields are holes 15 feet deep, worn round and smooth by the ice. These pits heavy growth of pines.

The journey is safe enough from Interlaken to Grindelwald and not one exciting incident enlivened our trip. The weather was perfect, and donkeys docile, and we went into Grindelwald without even a turned ankle in the party.

## MARVELS OF THE GREAT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Architecturally and Mechanically Wonderful, It Cost Over \$7,000,000, Requires \$500,000 Annually for Maintenance, Employs 300 Persons and Contains 1,000,000 Volumes.

THE Library of Congress is the finest in the world. The building cost \$5,347,000. The site cost \$585,000. The library contains more than one million volumes. It shelters every day 372 employees, and its great reading rooms have capacity for several thousand visitors.

Telephones, pneumatic tubes and book-carrying railways make the great library's service the quickest in America. A member of Congress wants a book. He hands a page his request. It is telephoned to the library, a quarter of a mile away. The slip goes to the proper department through the pneumatic tube. The book comes flying down in one of the book carriers. It plunges into the tunnel connecting the library with the capitol, and in a jiffy it is on the congressman's desk—presto, like precipitate answer to prayer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1902. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE librarian of Congress in his report for 1901 shows how wonderfully the great library grows. It has now more than a million volumes and 372 employees. Its maintenance in the year was an item of slightly more than half a million dollars.

The librarian gets \$6000 a year. His assistant gets \$4000. His private secretary gets \$1800. From this the salaries of the 300 employees descend to \$600. The big library is no more a wonder architecturally than it is mechanically. It has a battery of boilers that are among the wonders of power in this day of stupendous sources of power, heat and light. There are 16 of these boilers, each of 60-horse power, and the furnaces supporting them burned in the last year 3400 tons of coal.

The library is of such great dimensions that everything pertaining to it is surprisingly big. For instance, it is lighted during the day by 2200 windows and skylights. For night service there are 724 incandescent electric lights of various powers, equivalent to 200 of the ordinary candle power. The library is open to the public until 10

o'clock, and the grounds are lighted by 184 lamps. The electric generating plant in the cellar consists of three 100-kilowatt and one 23-kilowatt dynamos driven by steam engines of about 400 horse power in all. The book-carrying system is a feature. The carriers consist of a pair of parallel endless sprocket chains, 30½ inches apart, driven throughout the day, without stop, by a small electric motor at a speed of 100 feet a minute. The chains run over sheaves of such size that the book trays, hanging on trunnions between the chains, may pass freely over the axles at the several changes of direction along the route. Eighteen book trays are suspended to the chains at equal intervals. They are largely of aluminum, for lightness, the remainder being brass and iron. The tray bottoms consist of a horizontal set of parallel brass fingers, five-eighths inch apart, attached to the back of the tray and turning up slightly in front to prevent the books from projecting over. This tray thus passes swiftly through similar flat sets of teeth, or toothed racks, located at the terminal station in the reading room. The cars carry books almost all day and through the evening, and the delivery is expedited and simplified to such an extent that one is

tempted to send for a book just for sake of seeing it coming sailing in.

The library is maintained by congressional appropriation. It receives a copy of every copyrighted publication in the United States. Its special departments, such as bibliography, genealogy, etc., are being built up until they will within a little while be among the finest and most complete departments of the kind in the world. The librarian purchases many volumes, and many are presented to the institution, so that the accumulation is rapid almost beyond expectations.

The library has its own printing office, bindery and copyright department. Its nine floors are devoted to volumes as follows:

### NORTH BOOK STACK.

First story from top—Publications from foreign governments.

Second story—Document publications of the states of the Union; duplicates of public documents.

Third story—Mathematics, astronomy, geology, chemistry, physics, botany, medicine, natural history and zoology.

Fourth story—Technology, ecclesiastical history and theology.

Fifth story—Collected works, poetry, drama, correspondence, rhetoric, essays, and humor.

Sixth story—General history, ancient and modern history, biography and description of all countries except the United States.

Seventh story—Americana, language, geography.

Eighth story—International law, statistics, politics, philosophy, education, sociology, mythology and agriculture.

Ninth story—Uncatalogued books, duplicates.

### SOUTH BOOK STACK.

First to third story from top—Bound newspapers.

Fourth story—Bound newspapers, architecture, fine arts.

Fifth story—Bound newspapers.

Sixth story—Bound periodicals.

Seventh story—English fiction, directories, yearbooks, almanacs, special collections, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Burns.

Eighth story—Bound periodicals.

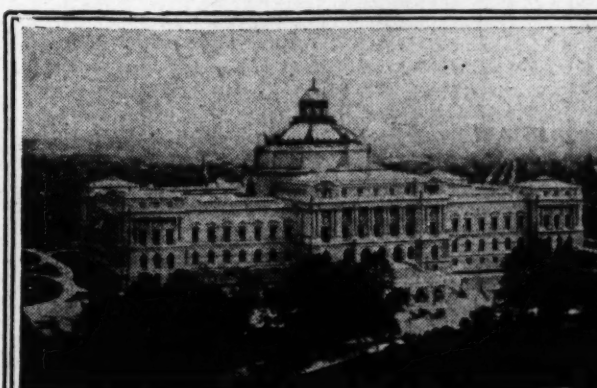
Ninth story—Copyright deposits.

### EAST BOOK STACK.

Library (in part) of the Smithsonian Institution. Bibliography, literature.

READING ROOM.

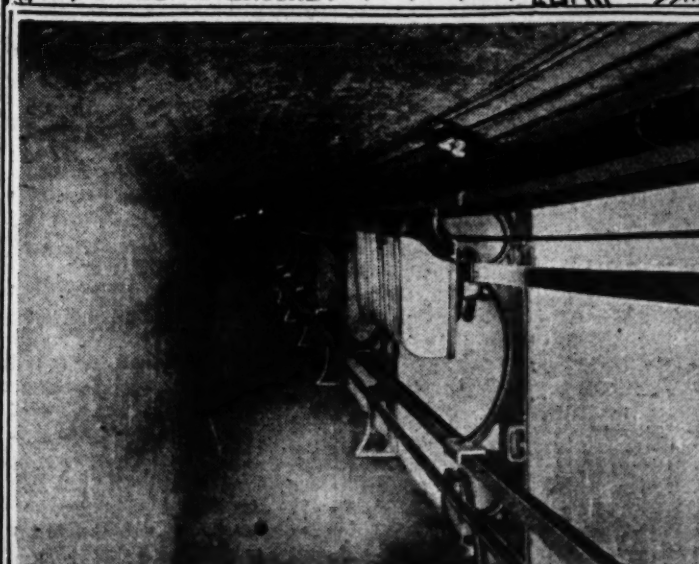
Gallery—United States documents. Also on floor—Reference books, heraldry, costume, genealogy, American biography, law, fiction in foreign languages.



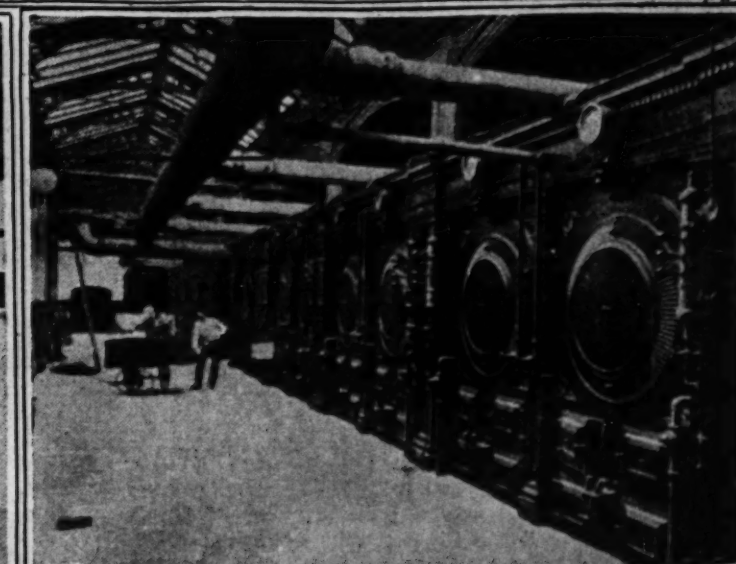
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. THIS BUILDING IS 470 FEET IN LENGTH BY 340 FEET IN WIDTH COVERING NEARLY 3¼ ACRES OF GROUND.



AN OVERHEAD VIEW OF THE FLYING PNEUMATIC BOOK-CARRIERS



A LONG NARROW TUNNEL RUNS FROM LIBRARY TO THE CAPITAL AND THROUGH THIS BOOKS ARE SHOT IN PNEUMATIC CARRIERS, REACHING THE DESK OF A SENATOR OR CONGRESSMAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE REQUESTS IT.



POWER AND HEAT FOR THE GREAT LIBRARY ARE SUPPLIED BY A BATTERY OF SIXTEEN 60 HORSE POWER BOILERS, AND THE FURNACES CONSUME ANNUALLY 3400 TONS OF COAL.



# ST. LOUIS COASTERS HAVE GREAT SPORT

Not in Many Years Has This Splendid Pastime Been So Good as Within the Past Two Weeks.

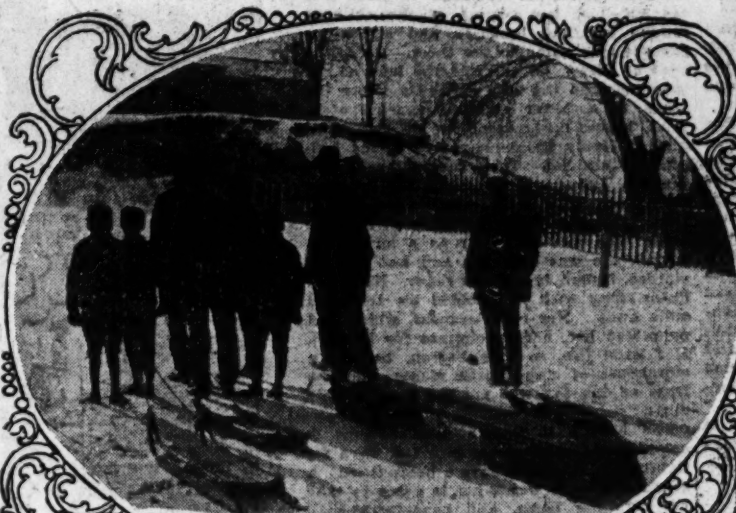
THE St. Louis coaster has come into his own. The bob sled has been dragged from the basement and thunders upon the hill. The tooting horn and the clanging bell are sounding loud alarms. The small boy is riding "buster." The smith is fitting runners. The carpenter is building sleds. The night is filled with the music of that dear old gravity pastime of sliding down hill. There are races, wrecks, wrenches, cold ears and cold feet, lost overshoes and more sleds than sleds, but it all comes under the head of fun.

It has been years since there was anything like the coasting of this winter in and around St. Louis. The winters came, mild and moist, and went their way. The bob sled sat in the cellar, year after year, away back. But now comes a winter in truth, a real winter with snow and ice and bitter cold. And the coaster coasts. In every Middlesex village and town he finds him a hill and slides him down it—man, woman, boy and girl.

THE inventor of coasting is, doubtless, one, and there is still hill enough to send a long time dead, but his soul goes marching on. The spirit of his genius pervades a hundred St. Louis hills. It gives to an army of coasters courage to plunge down and strength to pull up. It gives the bob sled, notably laden, a buoyancy that knows no end of bounds. It enables every boy to be sufficiently ingenious to throw into a hopper a stick, a nail, a rope and runner, and, presto, bring forth a sled!

There are hills in St. Louis where thousands of coasters have been having fun in the last two weeks. The night is the time for the great crowds and the finest fun. Then come the big bobs and the men with courage to run them, and, flocking around each as it plunges off, follows a galaxy of little satellites, to be strewn and strung at divers places along the hill. Nobody minds a hard fall or so on a coasting hill. Everybody expects it. To go coasting and never be thrown would be quite as unromantic as to go duck hunting and not get a bootfull of ice water.

Lami street, from Twelfth down to Ninth, has been a great coasting scene on the St. Louis South Side since the snow came. The hill is three blocks long and not steep enough to be dangerous. There are no street car tracks between the top and the bottom. The hill has an ice surface and a worn raceway, and there has not been an afternoon or a night of late when the coasters have not thronged the place, some with single sleds, others with bobs, and still others with sleds fearfully and wonderfully made. The Lami street slide is the sort for a big crowd. There is not enough of a descent to imperil the small sleds before the big



WHAT COMES DOWN MUST GO UP.

river is three blocks away from the foot of this steep place. There is a street car track along one block of the way now, and coasters cannot use the hill as much as they did, but on good snow any sort of sled would fly from this steep down to the river. Big sleds used to even run out on the ice, some of them going considerable distances from shore. The State street hill has killed several people and maimed not a few, and the police have rather stopped coasting upon it. But it is the Matterhorn of all coasting hills. This winter the Alton sliders are using Main street, Henry street, Alby street and some others. Every Alton street runs up and down, so finding a hill is not a difficult matter. The Main street hill is the longest in the city. While nothing like the State street hill in steepness, it is more than half a mile from the starting place to the bottom. The Alby street hill is four blocks in a jiffy. The hill is free from obstruction of every sort, and plunges into one of Alton's very deepest valleys. Danger is eliminated by a hill upon the opposite side, where a sharp ascent checks the sleds. The Henry street hill is four blocks long and very steep. It crosses a car line, and is taboored by the police, but the coasters slide there all the same. Last week a bob sled carrying 10 persons struck a second street car at the foot of the hill, and one of the young ladies on the sled was quite painfully injured. So was the street car.



A CLOSE RACE HERE.



THE COSMOPOLITAN BOB-SLED.



A HILL ONE THIRD OF A MILE LONG.

## SKATE SAILING A NEW ST. LOUIS SPORT

Devotees of This Invigorating Pastime Find Sailing Courses at Creve Coeur and Other Lakes Near the City.

It is not thought remarkable. Skate sailors in that part of the country make long cruises up and down the river in clubs. A cruise of a skate yacht club is said to be a very impressive sight. The river is so broad that there is little danger of the craft running afoul of one another, and from a distance the fleet resembles the flight of a lot of enormous white-winged birds.

The ice yachtsmen of Canada are so expert that, at regattas, it is simply a question of skill in tacking, luffing and coming about as to which wins.

If the sportsmen of St. Louis would become interested in skate sailing practice would soon make them so expert that skate-sailing regattas on Creve Coeur lake might easily become enjoyable events of the winter. Our lakes are a trifle small for the successful sailing of ice-boats, which is to winter what yachting is to summer sport. But Creve Coeur is large enough for skate sailing.

Skate sailing is not for smooth ice only. One of its advantages is that for ordinary sailing a light breeze of snow actually improves the course for the animated yachts, as it gives the keel (the skates) a firmer hold on the surface.

It is a sport entirely adaptable to women also, for the reason that when they are able to handle the sail they can get the greatest amount of the exhilaration of swift motion in the open air with the least exertion. I have seen a woman clipping along the lake at the rate of 40 miles an hour, handling her sail like a true mariner, dragging behind her a 100-pound man, who had hold of one end of her sail, as if she had no obstacle at all. In this case, she had no power, for the wind was so free that her power enough to almost drag a freight car.

I have tried repeatedly to photograph skate sailors when going before a good stiff breeze, or luffing into it, but the speed has always been so great that only an indistinct blur was left on the plate.

It must not be understood that skate sailing can be learned in an hour. It requires considerable practice and patience, and not a few falls, to learn to manipulate the sail so that the crew may get the best results and the greatest speed out of it. It looks easy, but is not. I remember the misadventure of one man who thought it was easy. He went out to Creve Coeur lake one afternoon when several sailors were cruising over the surface. He was one of those men who think they can do anything that any other man can do, and without trying hard at that. He said, "O, that's easy. I'll bet I can do that the first time." He was provided with a sail and told to do it. He started out with the wind and before he had time to turn around he found himself up on the bank of the lake among the roots of a tree, a badly bruised and disgusted would-be skate yachtsman.

The sail used by St. Louis skate sailors is a very simple of construction and can be made by anyone at small cost. It is a rectangle, with a surface 6x10 feet and is handled longwise. At each end are two stout hickory poles 8 feet long lashed together, to which the sail is fastened. These are the spars. The sail cloth is light canvas or even cotton. From each of the diagonal corners runs a hickory pole crossing in the middle, which are called the cross pieces. The ends of the cross pieces are fastened to the ends of the spars by means of thumb screws. When the cruise is over the thumb screws are taken out and the cross pieces and all are rolled up in "the bag," making a handy and portable package. This is the simplest sail in use.

There are many other styles of sail, however, used in different parts of the world where skate sailing is popular. One of the most scientific of these is called the Norton rig, because it was invented by Charles L. Norton, editor of The American Canoeist, an ardent yachtsman on water and ice and a devoted skate sailor. The virtue in Mr. Norton's rig is its simplicity, strength, lightness and the ease with which it can be managed. It is seldom used in this part of the country, although I believe it to be superior to the cumbersome single sails about as to which wins.

Another improvement in the double main spar, which, without increasing weight, affords a stronger support for the cross piece, or fore and main masts. The main spar is of spruce or bamboo, or cane, such as the common fishing poles are made of, will do. It is made by lashing two pieces, each 10 feet long, together, the butt or large end of one bound to the small end of the other. The fore and main masts or cross yards are also made of cane five-eighths of an inch in diameter, each four feet long. Near the ends of the cross yards fasten metal buttons or knobs and fasten similar knobs near the ends of the main spar. Make a small cleat for the middle of each spar and lash the spar firmly to it. To make the sail mark without ordinary cotton sheeting doubled four feet across diagonally, making an allowance for a hem. Bind the sails with strong tape. Sew small metal rings or loops to the "clews" or corners of the sail, to fasten over the buttons on the ends of the spars. Spring the main spar apart and slip the clews of the spar between the two pieces. Fasten the outside "clews" to the buttons on the ends of the main spar and bind the two inside "clews" closely together with cord and your Norton sail is ready for service. It is held horizontally by the main spar, and by skillful manipulation and a good wind the maximum of speed may be obtained.

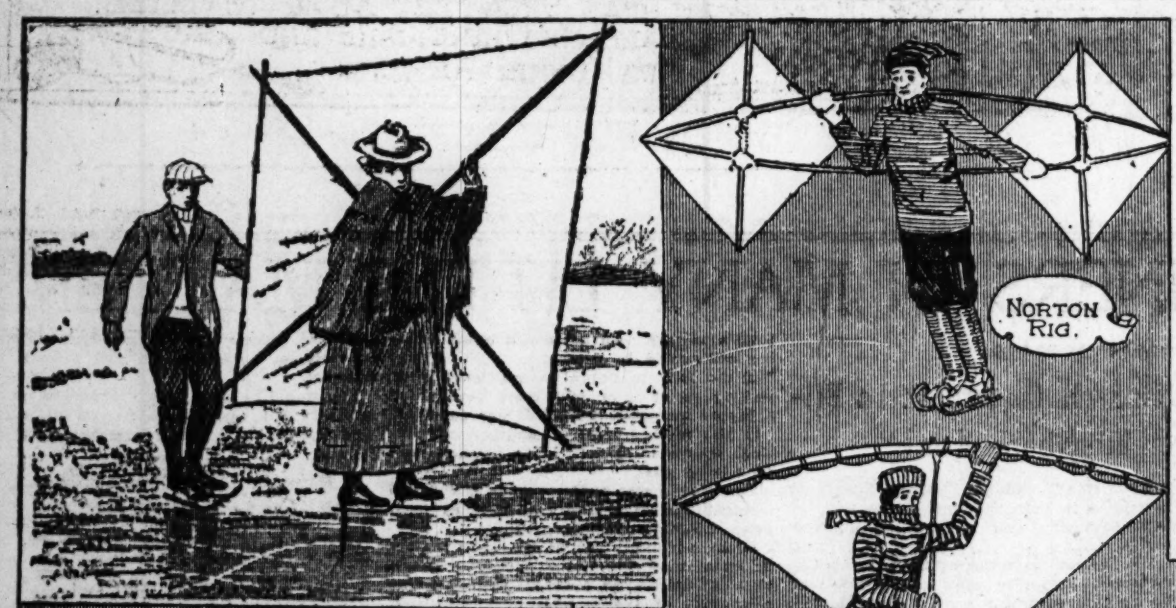
Other rigs in use by skate sailors in various parts of the world are the Norwegian, a rectangle, with a stout main spar running along the center of the sail, to which are attached two masts to which the ends of the sail are cleated. This sail requires a crew of two to manage it.

The Danish rig consists of a mainmast and topmast. Below the mainmast are two cross pieces, running from the mast to the lower corners of the sail, to which they are fastened, and which are used as hand-sticks for the management of the sail. This sail, when expertly handled, is capable of great power.

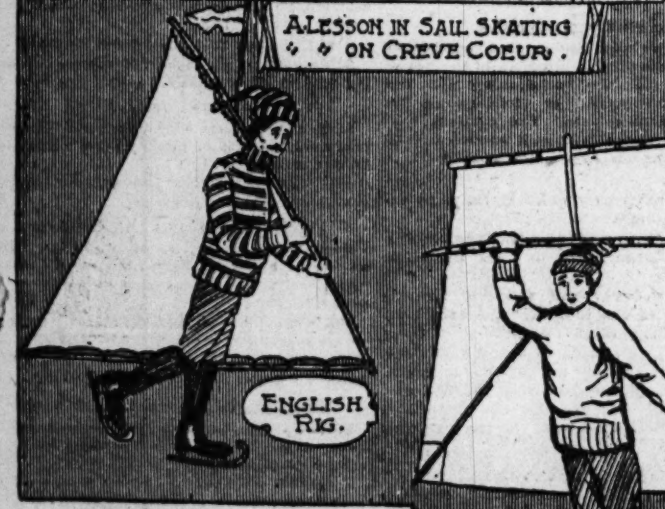
The English rig is a plain leg-o'-mutton, with a mast running up from the bottom. This mast is fastened at the bottom to one leg of the sailor, who grasps it higher up, and so controls it. It is a more dangerous sail to handle because it cannot be thrown away when an accident occurs.

The oldest rig of all is the Cape Vincent, which may be described as a "long, low, rakish craft," and is capable, when expertly handled, of producing the greatest speed of any. One hundred miles an hour has been made with it in a 1/2-mile-an-hour breeze. The main spar is bow-shaped and rests in the middle in the notch of a mast. The sail runs from the corners of the main spar, to which it is cleated, to the bottom of the mast. It is handled by grasping the mast with one hand and controlling the direction of the sail with the other on the main spar.

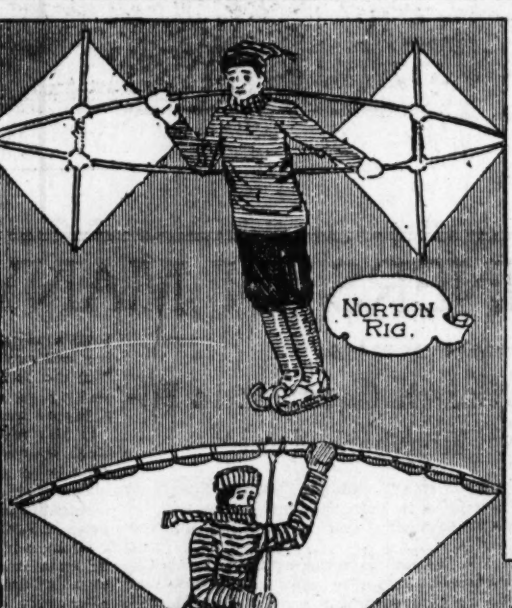
At present St. Louis knows only the rudimentary skate sailing, but the sport is pregnant with great possibilities for improvement on account of the natural conditions.



ALESSON IN SAIL SKATING ON CREVE COEUR.



ENGLISH RIG.



NORTON RIG.



CAPE VINCENT RIG.



DANISH RIG.



MR. SCUDDER ON CREVE COEUR LAKE.

Ice boats have never been popular in St. Louis. Eliot Jewett sailed one on Creve Coeur Lake before he went to Mexico, but few followed him. But skate sailing involves little expense and more opportunities for indulgence in this sport occur in this climate.

THE skate sailors of St. Louis, as Kipling says they say in the jungle, are having a season of good hunting. It has been a long time since any winter was as much of a winter as this, and the skate sailors, who are quite a numerous crew in the city, are all in flight on their favorite lakes as much of the time as they can spare.

One of the most enthusiastic of the skate sailing groups of the city is that which goes to Creve Coeur lake whenever the ice is fit. In this group are Messrs. Sweet Waterman, Frank Wyman, Gaius Paddock, C. W. Scudder and A. B. Shepley, all of whom are skippers of no little skill in handling an ice sail.

Skate sailing is one of the most delightful and picturesque of sports. It has devotees in every cold country, and is especially popular in Europe. The skate sailor, with his great white wings, flies over ice like a bird. And he actually flies, too, for a mile a minute is common; and a hundred miles an hour have been made. The skate sailor thinks the sport more closely approaches flying and all its exhilarations than any other, and he is probably right.

WHITE wings will never grow weary been hurrying out to their favorite lakes so long as the ice lasts. So the and taking skins that would make the skate sailors of St. Louis, their hair of a novice stand on end. Wings tucked under their arms, and their Creve Coeur lake is the favorite flying long skates slung over shoulders, have ground of the St. Louis skate sailors. It is

seasily reached, and has quite an expanse of ice. It is lower this year than ever known, but there is still ice enough to give the skate sailor leeway.

C. W. Scudder, one of the skippers of the White Squadron of Creve Coeur, has talked to the Sunday Post-Dispatch of the sport.

By C. W. SCUDDER. TWO or three years ago a few St. Louis men who had indulged in the joys of skate sailing in the East deter-

were few. Those who have learned the art of sailing, with a pair of skates for keel, the frozen surface of a lake for seaway and a bit of cotton fastened to some poles for a sail, pronounce it one of the most exhilarating of winter sports.

Every Saturday afternoon when the ice is firm and smooth a half dozen or more "white wings" may be seen flying over and down Creve Coeur lake. From a distance they look like gigantic birds with



# DORA ENGLISH FINDS THE WORLD IS KIND

Six Weeks Have Worked a Transformation in the Life of This Orphan, Whose Plaint Through the Post-Dispatch That "No One Comes to See Me" Brought Her Friends and Now Brings Her a Home.

FOUR months have worked wonders in the earnest little life of 8-year-old Dora English. They have brought her friends, good health, a home and happiness, and she had none of these. Two years ago this orphan girl was sent to the St. Louis Children's Hospital, suffering with a severe case of tuberculosis of the hip. Two operations were performed, and as much was removed from the left femur. Just prior to the last Christmas a lady, visiting the hospital, was attracted by the sweet face of the little sufferer. "You have a great many visitors here, little girl."

"Yes, ma'am. A great many, but nobody ever comes to see me." That day the visitor wrote a letter to the Post-Dispatch, reciting the pathetic case of Dora English. Within 48 hours after its publication Dora was the recipient of many calls and pretty presents, and she had the happiest Christmas of her short life. Her new era of happiness did not end there. Shortly after Christmas she was able to walk for the first time without her crutches, and now she is preparing to be sent to Fresno, Cal., where she is to have a home with a Mrs. Wilcox, a former St. Louis lady, whose heart went out to the little girl.

girl when she heard of her pathetic plight that "nobody comes to see me."

My Name is  
DORA ENGLISH  
of St. Louis.  
My Destination is  
FRESNO,  
California.  
CARRY ME THROUGH.

With this mute appeal on a tag pendant from her neck, Dora English, 8 years old, happy, pretty, her sorrows ended, leaves St. Louis in a few days for happy land and home.

Four months ago Dora had no home. She was an orphan and one of the charges at the St. Louis Children's Hospital at Jefferson avenue and Adams street. She had a very severe hip disease, walked upon crutches, and was a very desolate little girl without any idea what would become of her or whether or not she would ever have a friend who would take heed of the sorrow of her heavy little heart. The men and women at the hospital are kind and attentive, but they have almost a hundred children like Dora to engage their time, and no one child can have that whole-hearted affection which a little girl of Dora's temperament cannot be happy without. The transformation in Dora's affairs is quite as wonderful a story as some of the

fairly tales themselves. It has for characters all the kind people and all the unforeseen circumstances that go to make up a fairy story.

Dora entered upon her era of happiness there December, when she remarked to a lady visitor that nobody came to the hospital to see her. Many visitors came to see the institution and all the children, but Dora hungered for someone to come and see her—just her. Some of the children around her had brothers and sisters or parents who came to see them. Dora had none of these. So she told the lady of her isolation, and the lady promptly wrote the story in a letter to the Post-Dispatch. This began the redemption of Dora English. Kindly people hastened to the hospital to see her. They carried books and pretties and goodies, and within a very little while after that letter was published there was one blue-eyed little girl in St. Louis who was as happy as a hawk, even though she was a cripple and had neither mother, father, brother or sister. Her loneliness, long with her, faded his tent and stole away. Her cheerfulness, which had oppressed her, fled precipitate for his life. Her little life, so long barren, became a storehouse of simple little riches, and the Dora of one day was not the Dora of this other.

The climax in Dora's good fortune is coming now. She leaves in a few days for California. She is to have a home there. A gentle lady who wants her is going to take her into her home, and henceforth shall Dora be no longer lonely. The journey over half a continent is going to take days and nights, and Dora has no matured head for remembering all the detail of what it would be necessary for her to know concerning the route were it not for the tag. The tag talks to 300 miles of conductors. It will win kind words from hundreds of fellow-passengers. It tells at first glance that here is a little girl all alone on a long journey, and the mean people who do not delight to cheer the way of such a traveler have not met their advent upon this good old earth, and never will.

Dora is fair-haired. She has big blue eyes. She is a sympathetic little soul, and is dearly beloved at the Children's Hospital by adults and children alike. She has never been in California. Her home was at Shelbyville, Ill., until her mother died, and she has been in just two cities, St. Louis and Shelbyville. The trip to California is going to be a case of Dora in Wonderland, truly, for she has never seen a mountain and many another thing the West exhibits, and has no more idea what California is like than her dearly clung-to doll.

## WHY BOAS ARE WORN

AS SOON as there comes a suggestion of frostiness in the air there is an excuse for the smartly gowned woman to swathe her throat in some one of the many pretty and becoming boas she is so fond of wearing. For some occult and feminine reason she does not consider her costume complete without this finishing conceit—a conceit which goes through slight changes with the coming of each season. It is not so much on account of the warmth possessed by these airy accessories that they are so well liked, nor from the comfort of having something high at the back of the neck, though it is a fact that after once wearing a ruche or a boa a woman doesn't feel quite chic if she appears on the street without one. The real reason they are so popular—if you could get a woman to explain her very evident fondness for boas and other neck creations—is because they add to the attractiveness of any face, be it young or old.

## GOOD MANNERS IN MANY LITTLE MATTERS

Answers to Sunday Post-Dispatch Questions in Etiquette by Margaret Rathbone Kent.

**When to Offer an Arm.**  
I HAVE just commenced to keep company with a young lady. Is it proper in taking her home for me to ask her to take my arm?

**ANSWER.**  
Information has already been given on this point in this department. It is correct form for a gentleman to offer his arm to a lady at night after dark when he is escorting her. It is not good form for a woman to take a man's arm during the day. The only exception made is in the case of an elderly woman or an invalid.

**Send a Card With the Flowers.**  
I have invited a young lady to the theater and she has promised to honor me. I wish to send her flowers to wear on the occasion. Please tell me if my card should accompany the flowers, or what the usual custom in that case is? G. H. I. Enclose your card in a small envelope addressed to the young lady and tell the florist to put it with the flowers.

**Low Gowns for Evening Wear Only.**  
Would it be proper for a young married lady to attend an afternoon reception party in a decolette dress, and the same evening go to a wedding with the same dress? L. E. A. I. Decolette gowns should not be worn in the afternoon.

In the case you refer to it would be proper to wear a guimpe with the low bodice during the afternoon and to remove it for the evening party.

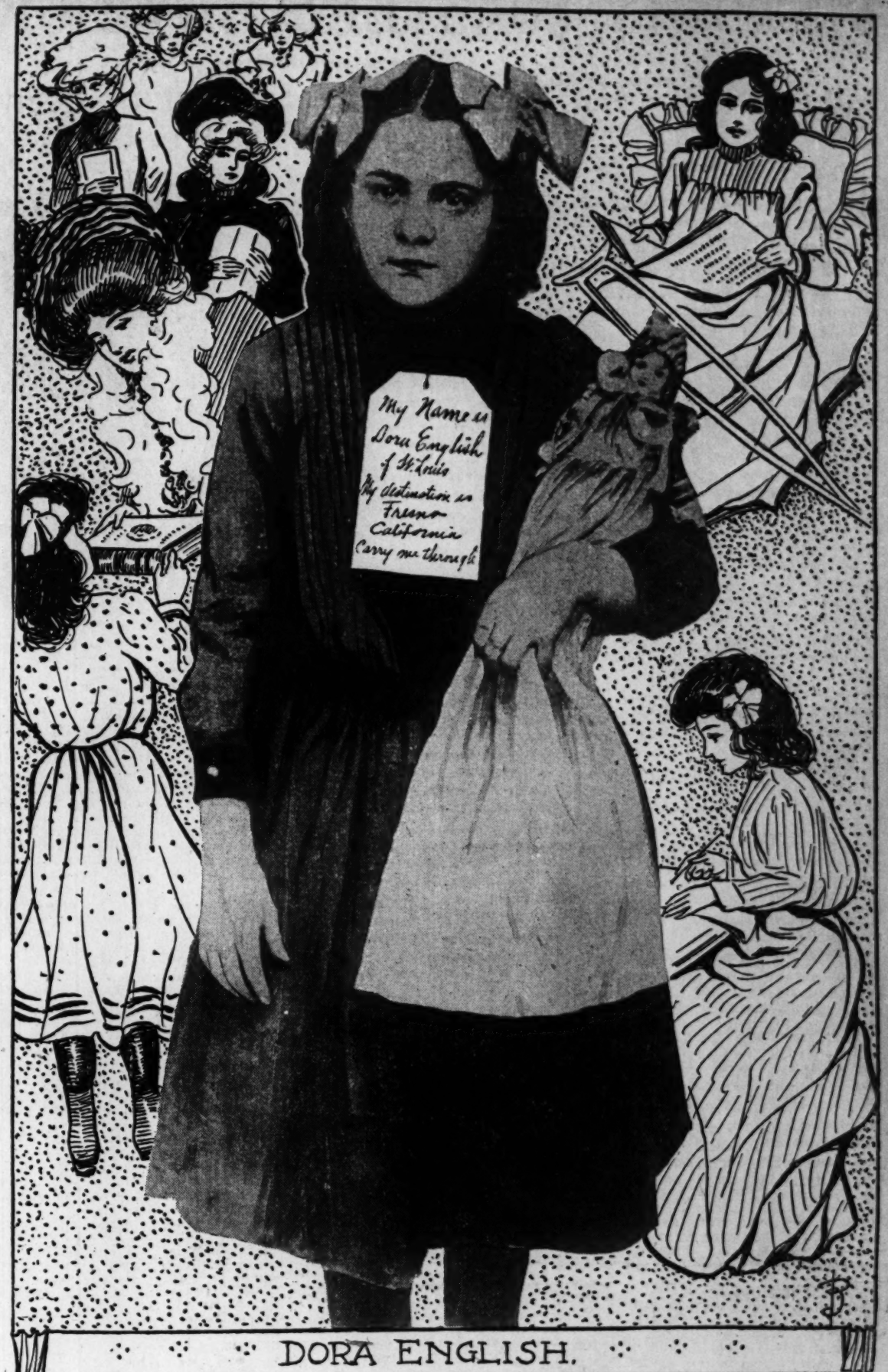
**Announcement Cards Unnecessary.**  
Will you kindly let me know if it is proper to call on a newly married couple, at whose wedding I was present, without receiving an announcement from them? They have now been married three months and the bride's sister has told me they have been expecting me to call. She says her sister has not sent out cards.

**P. K.**  
Announcement cards are not sent out to persons who have been present at the wedding. You can see how absurd it would be for me to announce to you that I had been married when you yourself were present at the ceremony.

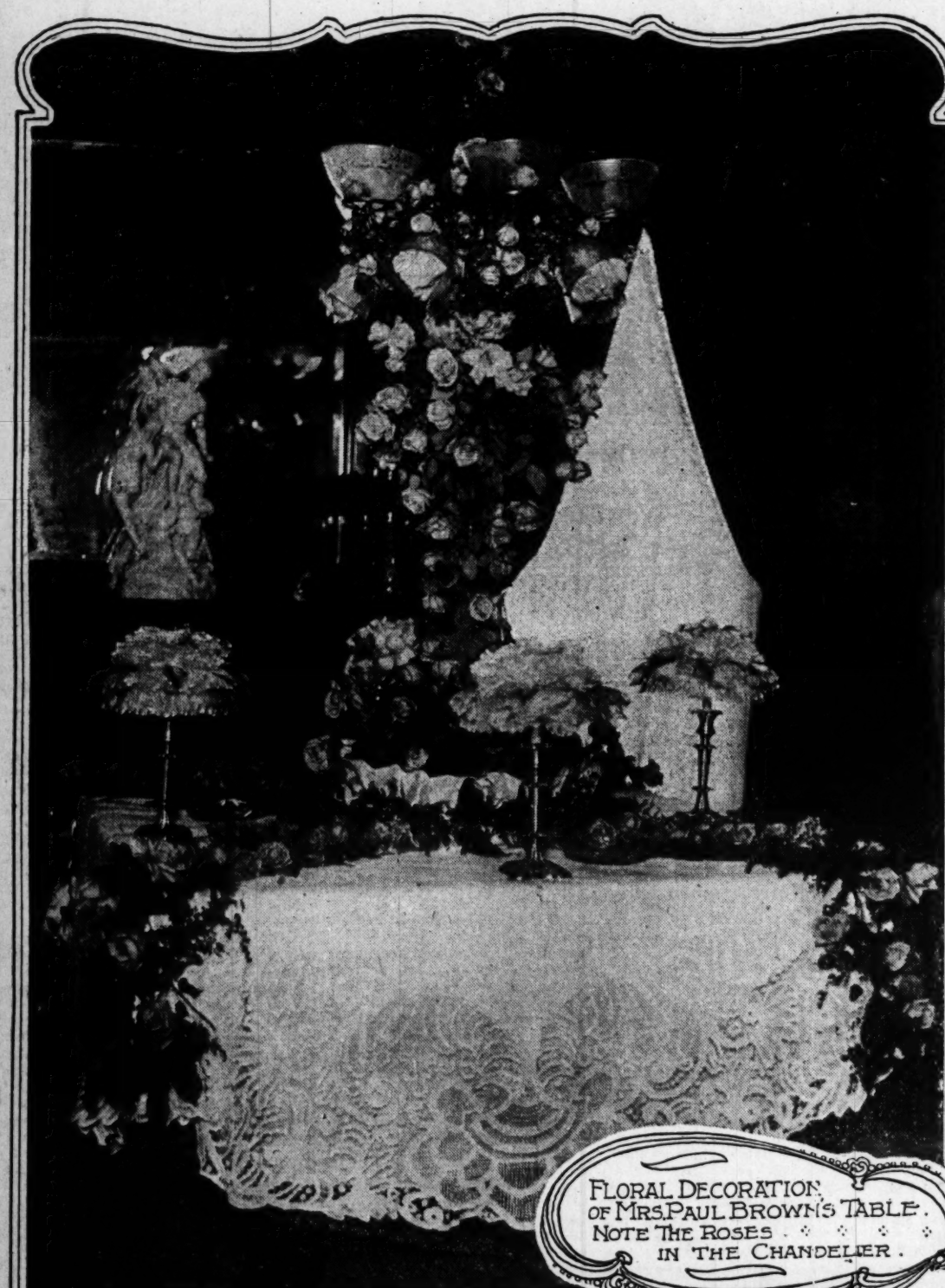
The fact that you were a guest at the ceremony makes it obligatory for you to call upon the bride. She has every right to expect you to do so without specifically asking you to call.

**First Wedding Anniversary.**  
Kindly inform me of the proper way to celebrate the first wedding anniversary? How should the invitations be written, and are there any certain kinds of refreshments to be served, and if so what are they? I never attended one and don't know one thing about how to make the arrangements to entertain the guests.

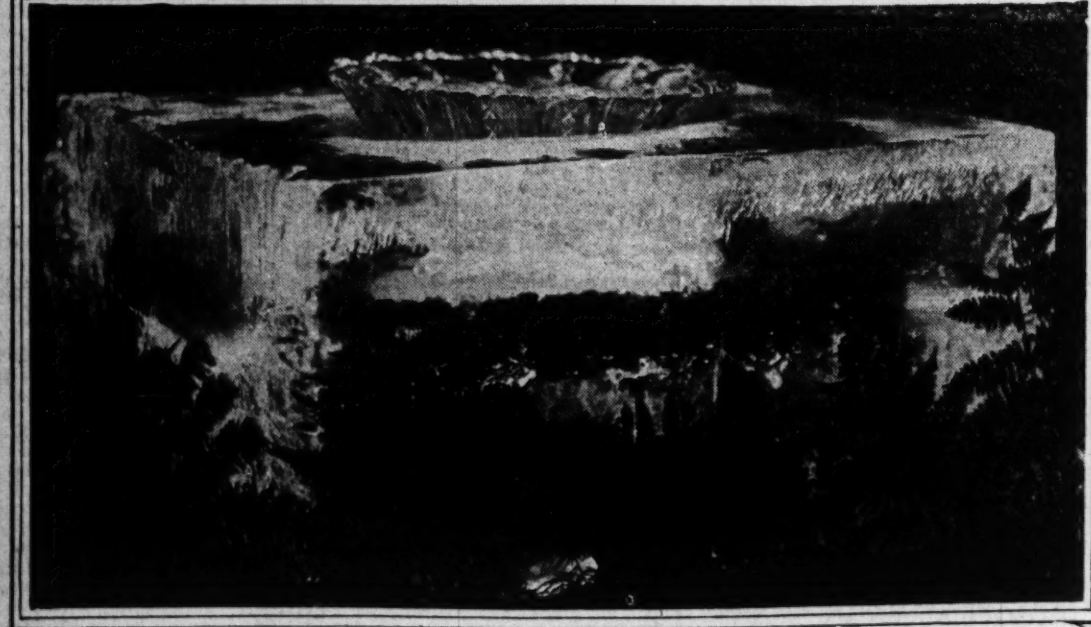
**MRS. H. M. P.**  
The first wedding anniversary is called the first wedding anniversary. It should be celebrated in a simple and unassuming manner. The formal announcement from the mother of the young lady requires that you should make one call at least upon the



DORA ENGLISH.



FLORAL DECORATION OF MRS. PAUL BROWN'S TABLE. NOTE THE ROSES IN THE CHANDELIER.



THE PUNCH WAS SET INTO A BLOCK OF ICE INTO WHICH FERNS AND FLOWERS WERE FROZEN.

THESE are photographs of unique floral decorations which made beautiful the home of Mrs. Paul Brown at 4419 Forest Park boulevard, on the afternoon of Jan. 31, upon the occasion of a reception for Mrs. Churchill Bridgeford of Kansas City and Miss Zoe Robinson of Mexico, Mo. Roses carried the colors in Mrs. Brown's decorative achievement. Roses covered mantles and chandeliers, and their fragrance rendered the house quite delicious as it

ful. There was a generous re-enforcement in other midwinter flowers and plants, in which ferns were a fine factor, the fern exhibit around the punchbowl, being especially pretty. The florist did his prettiest work in the dining room, in which the photographs here reproduced were taken. The table and accompanying decorations shown in the picture was a thing so far from the cold and cheerlessness of midwinter in St. Louis as to seem a part of some tropical flower land into which the guests had been ushered for their delight.

bride's mother. An afternoon or an evening call would be correct.

If the lady is not at home, leave your visiting card; you will then have made a proper acknowledgment of her courtesy. If the mother lives in another city, enclose your visiting card in an envelope and send it by post.

You should also write to your friend and congratulate him, and call once at least upon the bride and bridegroom. If the bride asks you to call again you are to understand that your further acquaintance is regarded as desirable and may take advantage of the invitation.

**Obviously a Mistake.**  
Kindly express your opinion about engagement announcements sent by a physician in the following manner, viz.: The entire family with two exceptions were notified by cards bearing the address and days at home. Two members, however, received the cards without address or date. Do you consider this an omission or an insult? M. J.

I think it extremely unlikely that any insult was intended. People do not take such occasions to offer gratuitous discourtesies to their acquaintances.

I think no doubt you will find the explanation is in the fact that the cards ran short, as they often do, and substitutes were used, or possibly in sending out announcements, as often happens, friends were asked to assist in addressing envelopes and making the inclosures and, through carelessness, the mistake was made.

**Manners in the Cars.**  
While traveling with a lady on a train should the gentlemen sit with the lady in the ladies' coach, or should they separate and the gentleman go into the gentlemen's coach? On going into a hotel should the gentleman go into the hotel through the ladies' entrance with the lady to the parlor, or should they separate at the ladies' entrance?

On which hand and on which finger of the hand should a gentleman wear the finger ring? S. H. C. A. I.

If the gentleman is the lady's escort of course he should travel in the same car with her. On reaching the hotel the gentleman should escort the lady to the parlor by way of the ladies' entrance. Gentlemen at present wear rings upon the little finger of either hand or upon the third finger of the left hand.

**Not Sufficiently Explicit.**  
Please let me know how to send a dispatch of congratulation? R. H. W.

I have no idea what the occasion is from your letter. I will give you the information with pleasure, if you will tell me what the event is.

**An Introduction Requisite.**  
At a club party would it be proper for me to ask a lady to dance to whom I had not been introduced? P. J. W.

In this country it would not be proper, in Germany or in France, the roof is supposed to answer for an introduction, and the custom obtains in foreign society in America.

You would be safer, and it would be more polite in any case to ask for an introduction and obtain it before inviting a lady to dance.

**Depends Upon Circumstances.**  
A says when a gentleman has called on a lady it is the lady's place to ask him to call again. B says it is the gentleman's place to ask permission to call again. Which is right? F. L. E. A. I.

It all depends upon circumstances. A married woman, as hostess, may ask a gentleman to call again. A very young girl should not do so. After first call it is deferential to ask permission of the lady to call again.

**She Should Bow First.**  
When a lady meets a gentleman on the street should she bow first, or should the gentleman raise his hat first? A. F.

The lady recognizes the gentleman first and he then raises his hat.

**Proper Dress for the Theater.**  
How should a young lady of 18 and her guests be dressed when attending the theater in the evening and having seats in the orchestra circle? J. A. I.

The gentleman in evening dress, the lady in an afternoon visiting dress, high bodice. Men are supposed to wear evening dress after 6 o'clock p. m.

**The Name a Widow Should Use.**  
Should a widow use her maiden name or the name of her late husband? For example, should she be "Mrs. James" or "Mrs. Mary"? A. F.

A widow may retain her husband's Christian name, or her name on her card, or use her maiden name, as she chooses. At present the custom appears to be in favor of the husband's name, and widow's cards are very generally engraved with the full name of the deceased husband after the prefix, for example: "Mrs. David Harrison Lee."

A few years ago it was customary for a widow to use her own name, for example "Mrs. Mary Jackson Lee."

The dissension was that there could be no Mrs. David Harrison Lee after the death of David Harrison Lee. Legally a widow may not sign her name "Mrs. David Harrison Lee," but must use her maiden name and surname before that of her deceased husband.

**A Mother's Problem Solved.**  
I am a mother of two daughters who at times have gentleman callers. They want me to see them whenever they come. Will you kindly advise me if this is the proper thing to do? M. J. W.

It is not only proper, it is your duty to meet these friends of your daughters. You are the real hostess. I congratulate you on having daughters who desire to have their mother with them when they entertain male callers. By all means grant the request, and make yourself as charming as possible. Everybody will be happier and better for your kindness.



# BEVERLY'S CATS CHASE ROOSEVELT'S RATS

Mighty Mousers Are Those With Which the Massachusetts City Responded to the President's Complaint That Rats Are Taking the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**P**RESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, hero of wars, of lion hunts and of the New York police force, is lying awake at night.

The Philippines don't worry the strenuous and optimistic President. Navy disputes he can settle in five minutes. Our diplomatic relations with other countries the President attends to in office hours only. Still there is one matter that worries him. An enemy is at his very door, yet his doubtless of fighters is no match for it. The enemy is an army of rats.

There is something at once daring and subtle about the warfare waged by rats.

Since a tribe of Washington rodents began to make of the White House their private hotel and club house, they have enjoyed themselves in every corner of the building. No provisions were too carefully guarded for them to discover, no wall too thick for them to penetrate and hoist high carnival in.

Delighted with their accommodations, the rat family has entertained largely, and hundreds of friends and acquaintances are regaled nightly from supplies that no lock seems strong enough to secure.

While not otherwise engaged the rats, as agile and as large as kittens, promenade the corridors of the White House or walk into the different sleeping rooms with perfect composure and with lusty health and good spirits that are the result of a luxurious and well-kept existence.

A month ago the number of rats in the White House amounted almost to a plague. The Roosevelt would have paid any sum to free themselves from the pest. But now in the world to do it? The rats simply smiled in a superior way when traps were laid for them. They had plenty to eat with-

out bothering with traps. And they were too big to squeeze into the traps, anyway.

It leaked out shortly that the President was terribly concerned over the matter of rats. It even came up at a cabinet meeting because of the executive's distress.

"The thing to do, Mr. President," said one cabinet officer, "is to get up at night when you can see the rats and read them a speech. You will never see one after you have told them to move."

"Catch one and tie a bell around his neck," suggested another secretary solemnly. "That never fails."

It is not known which advice the President followed. At all events, the rat army isn't in the least diminished.

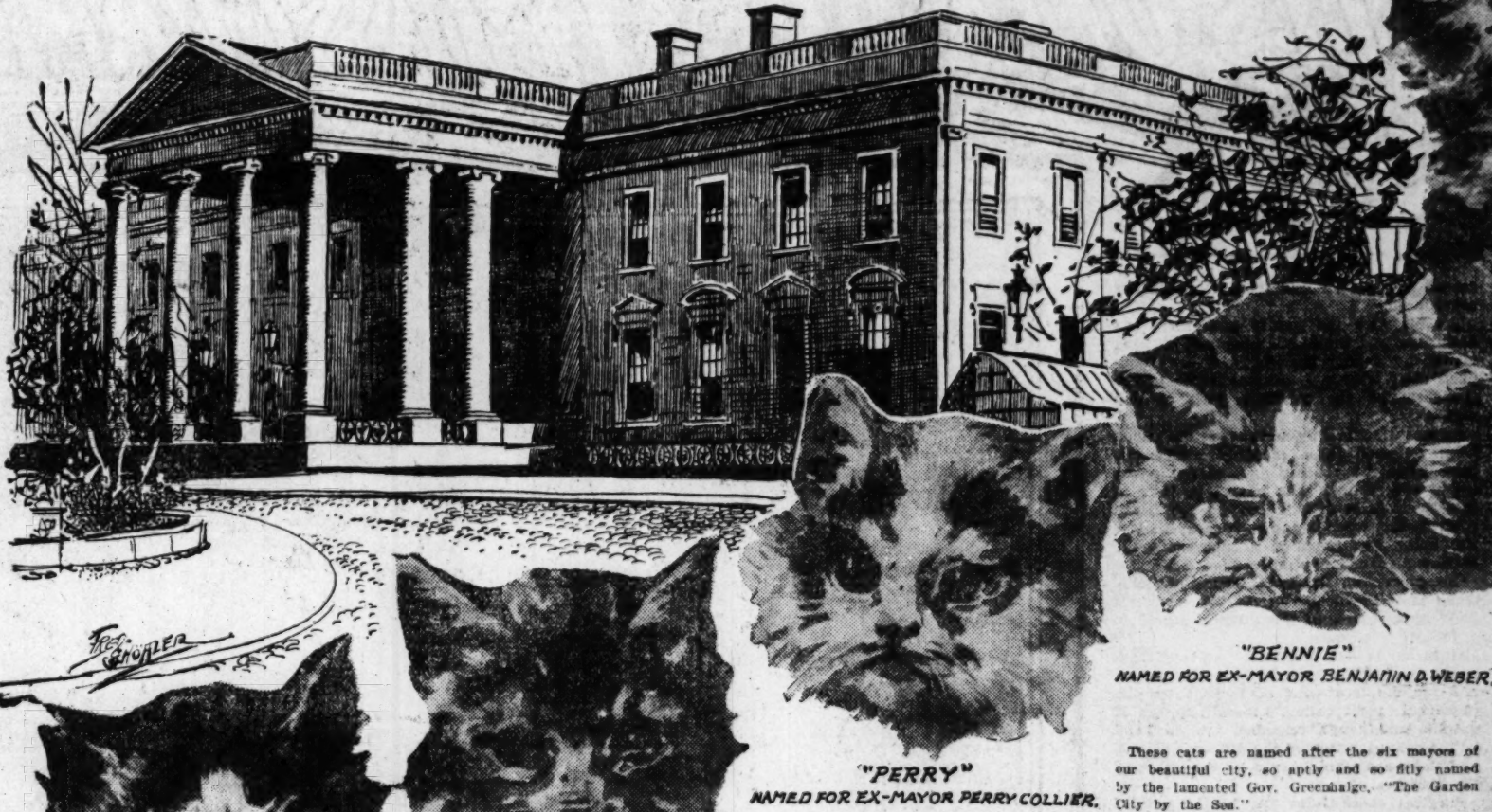
It was then decided that the rat question was wholly in the province of Col. Theodore Bingham, U. S. A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds. In Col. Bingham's charge are a number of fine cats, whose official residence is the same as the President's. These stalwart animals were assigned to the job. But they failed ingloriously. The rats may have been too large. At all events, they were too many.

By this time the matter had attained a deplorable publicity. The news that the President could not free his house from rats and that he was in daily fear lest the boldest of them come to demand a place at state dinners became known in the obscurest towns.

It seemed rather a pathetic story—the hero of San Juan Hill at the mercy of rats. Naturally offers of help began to pour in. President and Mrs. Roosevelt were grateful for the first few of these. Likewise the first dozen or two of rat-killing contrivances that arrived by mail and express touched them deeply. But there were no nights enough in the week to test all the schemes that were prescribed. And when it came to appointing a rat department and a rat secretary to attend to the correspondence on the rat question alone, the subject ceased to appear either touching or humorous. Indeed, as a topic of conversation it was tabooed. No employee of the government, from the secretary of state down, would have dared to say "rat" to the Pres-

ident for fear of instant discharge.

About this time the Perry Collier, ex-mayor of Beverly, Mass., heard of the alarming situation in the White House. With this gold-hearted statesman to think is to act, so without any vacillation he had



"PERRY" NAMED FOR EX-MAYOR PERRY COLLIER.

"CAPTAIN" FOR EX-MAYOR CHAS. H. ODELL.

"FREE" NAMED FOR EX-MAYOR FREEBORN W. CRESSY.

"BENNIE" NAMED FOR EX-MAYOR BENJAMIN D. WEBER.

"SAMMY" NAMED FOR MAYOR SAMUEL COLE.

These cats are named after the six mayors of our beautiful city, so aptly and so fitly named by the late Mayor Greenhalgh. "The Garden City by the Sea."

I also send with the cats my compliments. I am not without ambition, and hope at some day not too far distant I may visit that house, and I want it free from rats. Now, these Massachusetts felines will do the job; they have no equals as rat exterminators. Please see that they are well taken care of, and Massachusetts and Beverly will show the country what our cats can do.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated to me that there is nothing that will exterminate rats like cats, and I feel sure that the problem of rid- ing the executive mansion of these pests has been solved.

I trust that you will appreciate the gift, and that when the Massachusetts cats declare war

upon the White House rats the result will be as decisive and the extermination as thorough as in the late war with Spain, in which you served with such distinction and gallantry.

Trusting the gift will reach you all right, and feeling sure of the result, I am, yours very truly, PERRY COLLIER.

## HOW THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY PREPARES FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

**L**INCOLN'S birthday will be celebrated in the public schools Wednesday. Parents and pupils are in the throes of preparation, and the libraries have been besieged for material. The Public Library has prepared the following list of books on its shelves which pertain to Lincoln, with some suggestions of programs for celebrations:

**WRITINGS.**  
Lincoln—Address at the dedication of Gettysburg (address at the dedication of Gettysburg).

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 2. 75c

GOODRICH, Literary selections. No. 1. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

SHOEMAKER, Electioneering's Annual. No. 5. 75c

SOPHER, Scrap Book Recollections. No. 2. 75c

Lincoln—The Emancipation Proclamation. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GREAT words from Great Americans. 25c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln—Speech in Independence Hall. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 3. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 4. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 5. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 6. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 7. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 8. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

RIVERSIDE Literature Series. No. 32. 75c

Lincoln, First Inaugural Address. 25c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 9. 75c

GREAT words from great Americans. 25c

NORTON, Heart of oak books. Vol. 6. 75c

Birth to His Inauguration as President. 75c

LAMON, Recollections of Lincoln. 75c

LELAND, Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition of Slavery in the United States. 75c

LODGE, How They Came From American History. 75c

PUTNAM, The Children's Life of Abraham Lincoln. 75c

SMITH, 100 choice selections. No. 2. 75c

STODDARD, Abraham Lincoln. 75c

STODDARD, Inside the White House in War Times. 75c

TARBELL, Abraham Lincoln. 75c

TRIBUTES IN PROSE.

Beecher, H. W., Lincoln, extract from a sermon on the death of. 75c

COLLEMAN, Speech at the dedication of Gettysburg. 75c

GARRETT, 100 choice selections. No. 1. 75c

SHOEMAKER, Electioneering's Annual. No. 1. 75c

STODDARD, Inside the White House in War Times. 75c

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STODDARD, Inside the White House in War Times. 75c

STODDARD, Inside the White House in War Times. 75c

Lowell, Commemorative Ode. 75c

LOWELL, Poetical works. 75c

SHOEMAKER, Electioneering's Annual. No. 16. 75c

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## THE NEWHOUSES, WHOSE DREAMS OF WEALTH CAME TRUE

Harriet Hubbard Ayer Visits the Multi-Millionaire's Wife, Who Has Gone From a Tiny Mining Hut to the Arms of King Edward's Set.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**W**HAT will a woman not do for love of a man?

What does not a man owe to such a woman as this?

These were my mental reflections as I sat chatting with Mrs. Samuel Newhouse in her superbly appointed drawing-room in New York a few days ago.

The opulence of her present existence was greatly accentuated by a most romantic story concerning her early married life—an extraordinary tale of woman's life in a mining camp, and that woman Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, intimate friend of Mrs. George Keppel and the reigning favorite of modish London.

I had heard of Mrs. Newhouse's superb mansions in England and this country, of her entertainments attended by royalty, of her gowns, her fates, her balls and luxurious life.

I had pictured Mrs. Newhouse to myself as a fine, big, breezy, rosy-cheeked woman well along in the forties, a sort of Henrietta Boffin and a high flyer at fashion.

Unconventional I assumed she would be, and possibly a little eccentric as to verbs and tenses, but her heart in the right place and I knew that every reader of the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine would be interested, as I was, in the personality of the woman who had helped her husband win out in his fight for a fortune against the usual odds which the ambitious poor young man is bound to encounter.

For here is the story as I heard it: "The Newhouses are at Sherry's this winter. They are right in the Edward VII set in London. She is the woman with the finest pearls in the world, don't you know?"

"Of course! Why, her husband was a miner way out in California, and she used to work at the mining camp and he told her if he made a pile he'd give her the

most pearl necklace in the world. "And she was a regular tramp and used to do the cooking and never complained a bit; and sure enough, her husband struck it big, as they call it, and now he is one of the very rich set of the multi-millionaires, and the man that bought the flat-iron corner at Twenty-third street, you know."

"And pearls! Well, you ought to see that one last string her husband gave her! It cost \$150,000—just a string to go once around her throat, mind you!—and much more in the same line."

Picture my amazement when a slender, girlish woman, dressed in exquisite taste, with the manners of a grand dame and the bearing of a princess, came toward me and with smiling grace offered me her hand, saying:

"I am Mrs. Newhouse. How can I be of service to you?"

This was not the heroine of a mining story, that fact was palpable.

But I had to say something, so I began by an apology, which is certainly a lame way of making progress.

And Mrs. Newhouse laughingly said: "Do you want the story of my life?"

I gasped, "I do, but I am afraid you are not the woman I came to see. I wish you were, but it's quite impossible. My Mrs. Newhouse went to a mining camp with her husband and did the coo-cooking."



# 100 MEN TEARING DOWN AND BURROWING THROUGH HILLS ON A GREAT MISSOURI RAILROAD WORK.

BELLE, Maries Co., Mo., Feb. 7.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A THIN white line of tents, 30 miles long, now marks the progress through central Missouri of 1500 men and 3000 mules, the builders of a new railroad between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Maries, Osage, Miller, Morgan and Benton Counties were invaded four and one-half months ago by the contractors for the extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, and the army of invasion has become an army of occupation, which will not break camp until late spring or early summer.

Through 30 camps, each under the control of a subcontractor and all under the general management of the chief contractor, is scattered the host of men, one of the largest ever engaged on a public work in the state.

Three tunnels are to be built and three streams bridged on the route between Belle, the present terminus of the line, and Cole Camp, Benton County, which is to be the next stopping place in the rail laying.

Individual freedom and military discipline are combined in the daily life of the tent dwellers who are building the bridges, digging the tunnels and leveling the countless hills and valleys along the survey.

For ten hours each day the authority of overseers, foremen and straw bosses is absolute. During the remaining time each man is a part of a community without rulers, where the only regulation are those which fix the hours for meals.

The spirit of caste has not been lost in the return to the conditions of primitive society, and every camp is divided by an unyielding social line which separates "hoboes" and "whoopies."

The "hoboes," or professional railroad builders, consider themselves the aristocracy of the camps. The "whoopies" or natives of the surrounding country, are objects of derision and in some cases of persecution.

The term "hobo" is commonly associated with the idea of vagabondage and hostility to work in any form. In a railroad camp it has a different meaning, and the contractors have come to rely on the "hoboes" as the hardest working and most steady of their employees.

The work of the "whoopies," the contractors say, is less satisfactory. They come from adjoining localities to work for a few weeks, and when they have drawn a month's pay are ready to return to their farms. Frequently the request for their "time" comes before they have worked two weeks.

With the "hoboes" the case is different. They follow railroad building and public work of different kinds as a livelihood, are usually without families or strong home ties and are accustomed to the rude outdoor life of a railroad construction camp and to the work required of them.

The employment agencies of St. Louis and Chicago are sending stations for the "hoboes." The present demand for men is such that free transportation to Belle is being furnished, and that no charge is made by the agencies for furnishing employment.

It is this shortage of laborers which accounts for the employment of the "whoopies." Contractors say that they would employ "hoboes" altogether if they could get enough of them, but that at present they are obliged to take every able-bodied applicant.

In each of the 30 camps, large tents, with double tiers of berths, shelter the "hoboes," and their meals are provided at a regular mess tent. The "whoopies" bring their family, or secure meals and lodging from some friend who has brought his family, and smaller tents, or canvas-covered wagons are his quarters.

The daily wages of laborers are \$1.50, and seven days' work is the rule. Some of the most efficient laborers receive \$1.75. For all who board at the common table, the charge is \$3.00 a week.

Except for the food eaten by the countrymen, who board themselves, all supplies come from St. Louis. Last summer's drought has made the country through which he passed support him, an impossible one for the builders of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad to follow.

At the headquarters commissary office, near Belle, from which the camps along 30 miles of survey are supplied, 300 bushels of beans, 500 bushels of potatoes, 4 tons of flour and 40 tons of hay are disbursed each week, and the consumption of coffee, bread, meat, sugar, salt and canned goods is in proportion. The tobacco trade is out of proportion, and is as large, the commissary officers say, as that of any retail grocery in St. Louis.

The supply of food is the same at all the camps, but the style of cooking and the consequent satisfaction of the men varies at the different points along the line. The men of the headquarters camp boast that their fare is superior to that of the other camps, and there are few "kickers" among them.

Drink is not far to seek at most of the camps. The sale of liquor is not allowed within the camps, but "beerhacks," constituted of tarred paper and bearing the signs of different St. Louis breweries, are scattered through the oak forest all along the line of march of the railroad builders.

scenes of western mining settlements are reproduced.

Trouble with the county authorities has been rare, and the camps have not yet been visited by deputy sheriffs, who have confined their efforts to keeping order in the towns which the workmen visit on pay nights.

Apparently the only serious results which have followed these monthly carousals have been the chilling and partial freezing of several men who have lain down in the woods after drinking too freely. Death resulted last week in one such case, the victim being Pat Conners, a laborer in the McDougal camp, five miles from Belle.

One physician, Dr. I. M. Owens of Belle, looks after the health of the 7500 men, and finds time outside of this duty to attend to a private practice.

Hard colds are the most serious form of disease ordinarily known in the camps, and for the treatment of these cases the physician is not called. Liberal supplies of quinine and cough remedies are on hand in the commissaries of the different camps, and these are administered by the orders of the foremen.

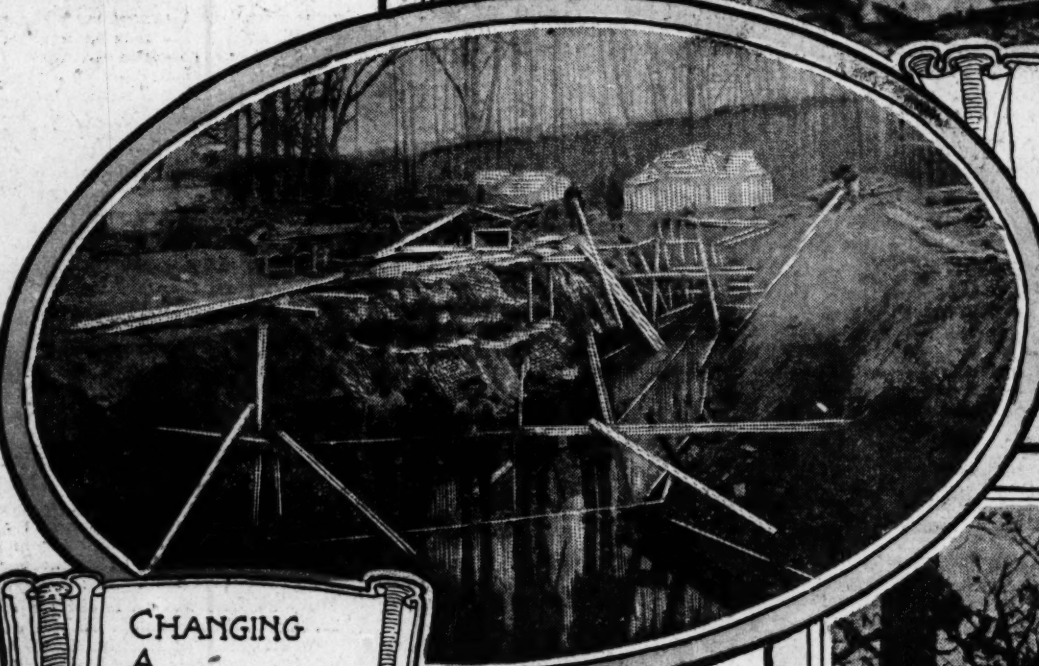
Surgical cases form the larger part of Dr. Owens' practice for the company. These arise from accidents in blasting and rock crushing, and those who are seriously hurt are taken to Belle for treatment.

The army chaplain has no counterpart in the railroad camp. For a time the McDougal camp boasted superiority over the others in this respect. One of its members was Rev. Vincent Kasting a Baptist exhorter. Mr. Kasting at length found the field too unpromising or the work too hard, and left the service. Since that time the English speaking members of the camp have been without religious privileges.

Among the element in the camp which does not speak English, religious observances are cultivated, and have proven a source of division.



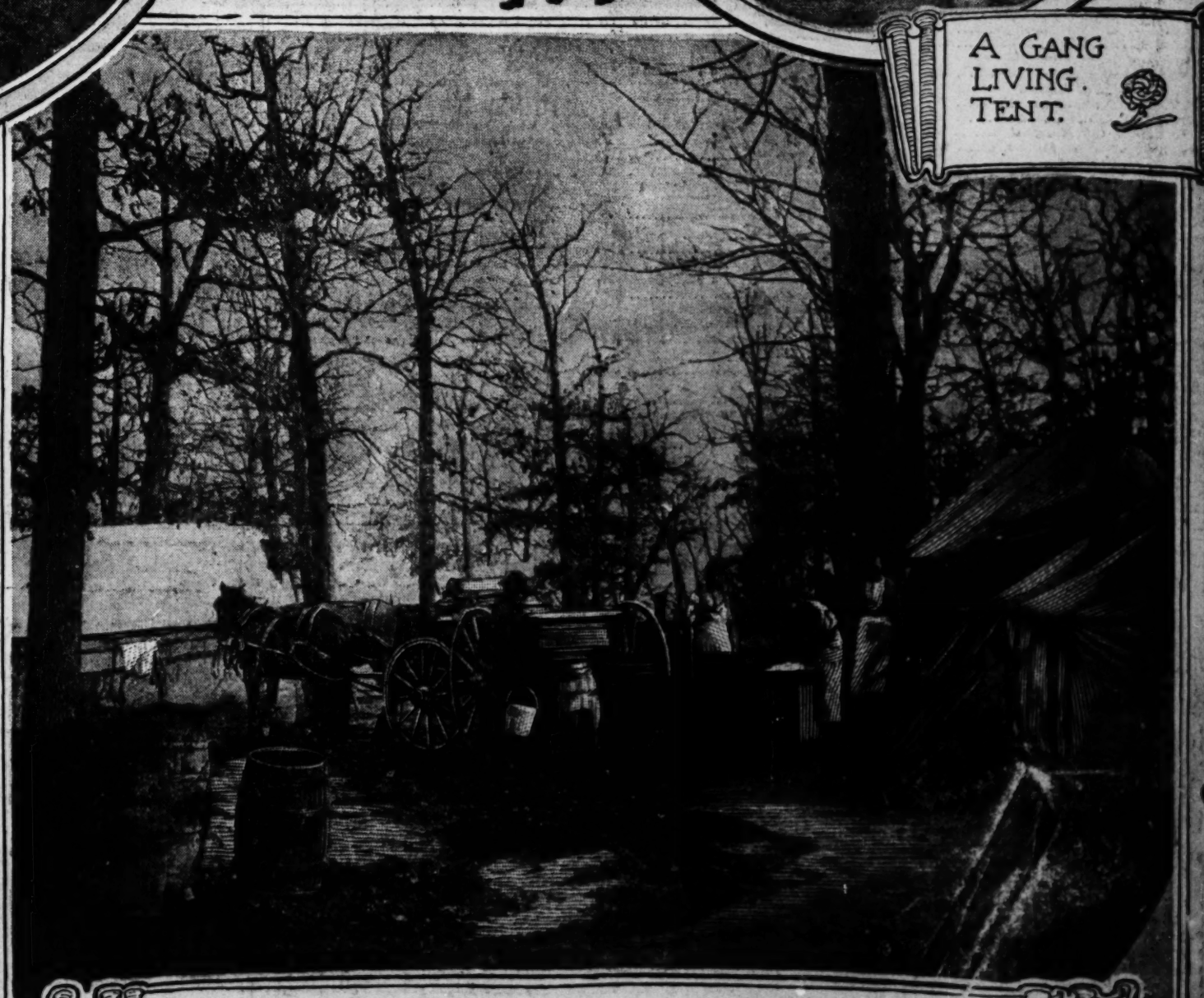
TEARING DOWN HILLS WITH STEAM SHOVEL, NEAR BELLE, MO.



CHANGING A STREAM'S BED.



A GANG LIVING TENT.



PREPARING DINNER AT LOW GAR CAMP.

Six hundred Slavs, Czechs and Croats, known indiscriminately to their fellow workers as "Austrians," constitute the foreign element of the camps. About one-half of the number are Greek Catholics, while the other half adhere to the Roman Catholic Church. The latter live with the English-speaking members of the camps, while the "Greeks," as they are termed, form a class apart from their Roman Catholic countrymen and from Americans and these of other nationalities.

On the frequent feast days of the Greek Church, strange chants are heard from the tents occupied by the "Greeks." When they failed to join in the general celebration of Christmas last month, there was general surprise in the camp.

Fifteen days later, on Jan. 9, the "Greeks," who had worked without seeking diversion through Christmas week when the rest of the camp was demoralized, commenced an extraordinary series of festivities. Their employers then learned that Christmas comes 15 days later on the calendar of the Greek Church than with the rest of Christendom, and the period of celebration was fully as long as that of the rest of the camp had been two weeks before.

Every man has his number. This system is followed for the purpose of identifying the workmen in the distribution of pay checks. Not a penny of cash passes through the hands of Paymaster D. J. Ferry, although from \$120,000 to \$180,000 is disbursed monthly.

Checks on a St. Louis bank, which can be cashed at Belle, are given to all the men, and the checks are negotiable in credit with the boarding master and the commissary. In spite of the long trip to be made to the bank, ready money is plentiful among the men.

Through the commissary at the headquarters camp is handled the mail of the men on the entire line. This is distributed to the commissary officers of the different camps as they come for supplies. Considering the number of men in the camps the mail is very light, indicating that the men engaged in the work have few outside interests.

Reading and writing are not greatly in vogue in the camps. A majority of the men are able to read and write, but the facilities for both are poor, and the short evening intervals between supper and bedtime are taken up with discussion of the work and of the past adventures of the men, many of whom have visited all parts

of the United States and a number of foreign countries.

The largest of the sleeping tents have at the rear a "sitting room," lantern lighted, containing benches and a stove, from which the entire space under the canvas is heated. Here a nightly smoker takes place and before all hands go to bed on the stroke of 9 the pores of the tents have been so stopped up with the dense fumes that the heat of the stove remains inside. This, at least, is the theory by which the men account for the warmth of the tents.

The volunteer watch, which serves the double purpose of keeping away intruders and keeping up the fire, has something to do with this condition of comfort. During none of the extremely cold nights of last month did the tenants of the large tents suffer from cold. The only complaints came from the occupants of the smaller tents and of the wagons.

No written rule of the camp fixes the hour for retiring, but the man who comes into one of the big tents after 9 o'clock will run the gauntlet of boots and other handy missiles from every man who is awake at the time if his entrance. The frequent disturbance of the peace of the tent by late arrival is likely to be punished by the decree of a "kangaroo" court.

Sunday night is "wash day" in every camp. Great iron pots are secured by parties of the laborers, who then repair to the woods and build roaring fires. The first water heated is used for a general washing of the clothing, which is then hung up to dry, while the pots are refilled and the hot water used for a general bath.

Every man who sleeps in the big common tents must wash himself and his raiment once a week or lose caste, and the "hoboes" have proved such efficient conservators of sanitary regulations that no compulsion from the general overseers of the camps has been necessary to keep the men clean.

As among early races, where the strongest was chief, each camp has its "bully," or "king bee," and this distinction changes hands often and in some cases suddenly.

At headquarters camp, Jack McDonald a world rover, who stands six feet two in his stockings, is known as the "mayor" and Bill Delaney, the champion debater, as the "judge." A third, known as "Paddy," the "pig," bears the title of chief of police. The largest of the sleeping tents occupied by the "hoboes" bears the name of the House of Lords, while the "whoopies' settlement on an adjoining knob is termed "Collar and Chain."

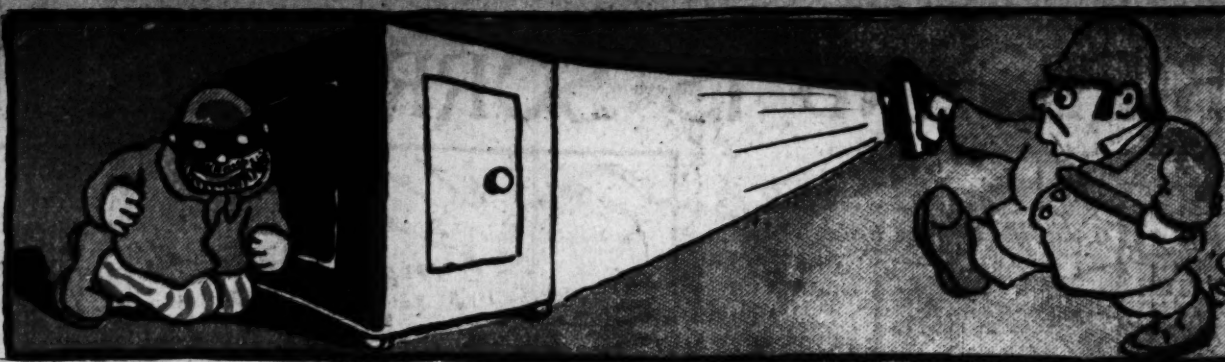
In the ordinary division of the work, the countryman drives a team and the professional railroad builder handles a shovel or a pick. The straw bosses and foremen are recruited from the ranks of the "hobo" class, and a few by working around the steam shovels and drills, become skilled laborers, able to command a "larger" wage than \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day. The wages of some of the skilled men are as high as \$5 a day.

Mrs. Jeff J. Frendersgast of St. Louis, wife of the subcontractor in charge of the work at headquarters camp, has accompanied her husband to the scene of his labor. As of the work at headquarters camp, she is believed to be the only woman residing in any of the camps, which is the principal complaint of the men.

Foremen live in separate tents, each with a family. In a few cases they have cabins of camp near the Osage river, with boards and tarred paper, like those which two small children, has accompanied her husband to the scene of his labor. As of the work at headquarters camp, she is believed to be the only woman residing in any of the camps, which is the principal complaint of the men.

Mrs. Jeff J. Frendersgast of St. Louis, wife of the subcontractor in charge of the work at headquarters camp, has accompanied her husband to the scene of his labor. As of the work at headquarters camp, she is believed to be the only woman residing in any of the camps, which is the principal complaint of the men.





FUNNY SIDE  
SUPPLEMENT TO THE ST. LOUIS DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, POST-DISPATCH  
JUNDAY FEB. 9, 1902.



CHARLEY HIST, THE SLY DETECTIVE, TRAPS A ROBBER.



1.- Ah! a Burglar!



2.- Here in this Bag? Will Hide and Await His Coming



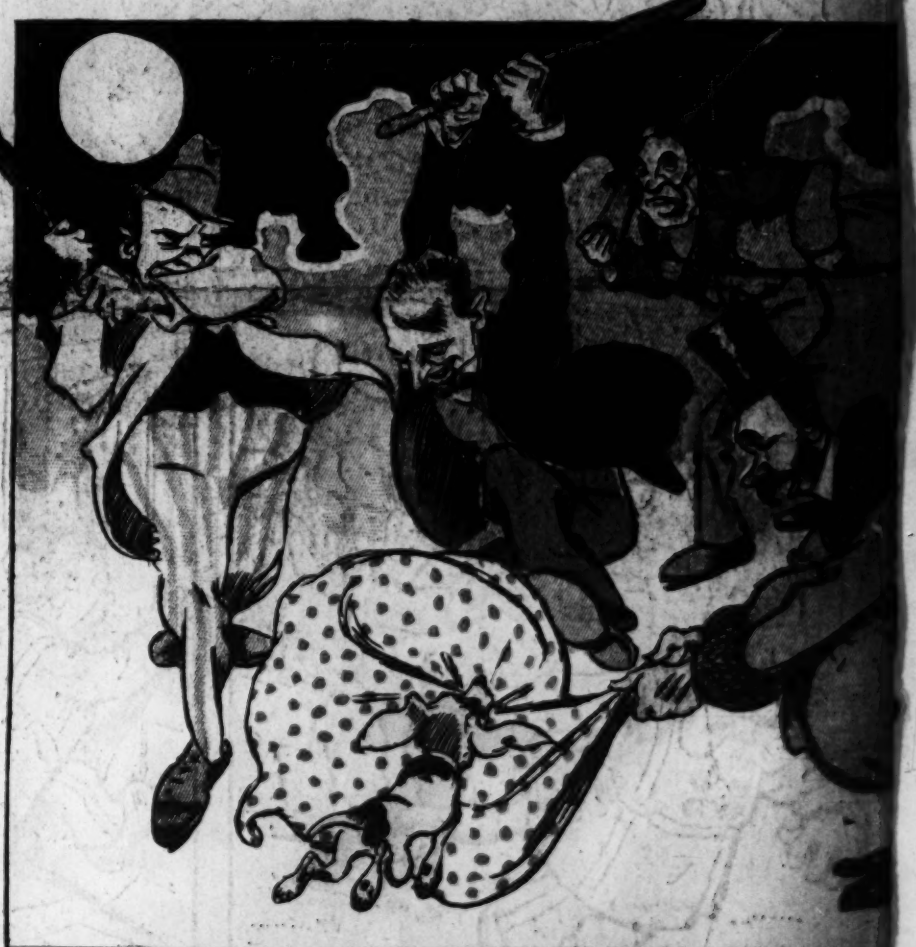
3.- The Minute He Starts to Put Things in Here, I'll Jump Out and Grab Him.



4.- The Owner (Coming Home)-What, Ho! Do I Behold a Burglar?



5.- Help! Help! Help! I Got Him!



6.- And the Kind Neighbors Lend a Hand in the War.



7.- And Another



8.- What? What? ! ! ! ! !



9.- And the Police Is Considering the Case.

sig.  
Mayer



# MR. JAYSON BUYS A CANARY BIRD, AND IS SORRY FOR IT.



1.—He brings it home.



2.—Somehow, that evening it gets tiresome.



3.—And worse when Jayson would be musical.



4.—It keeps his daughter's young man from proposing.

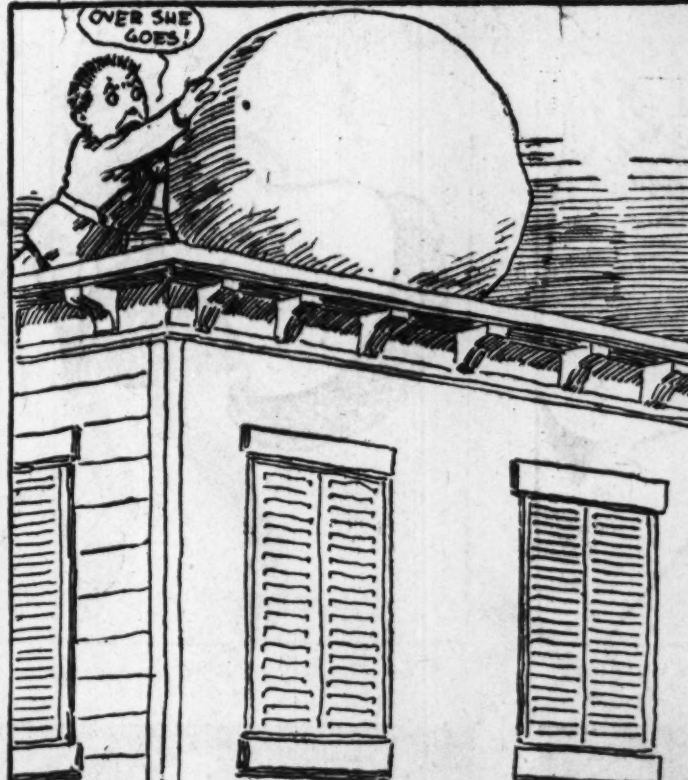


5.—Jayson can't read his paper, either.



6.—And next day the bird goes.

HE GUESSED IT WOULD HOLD THEM FOR AWHILE.



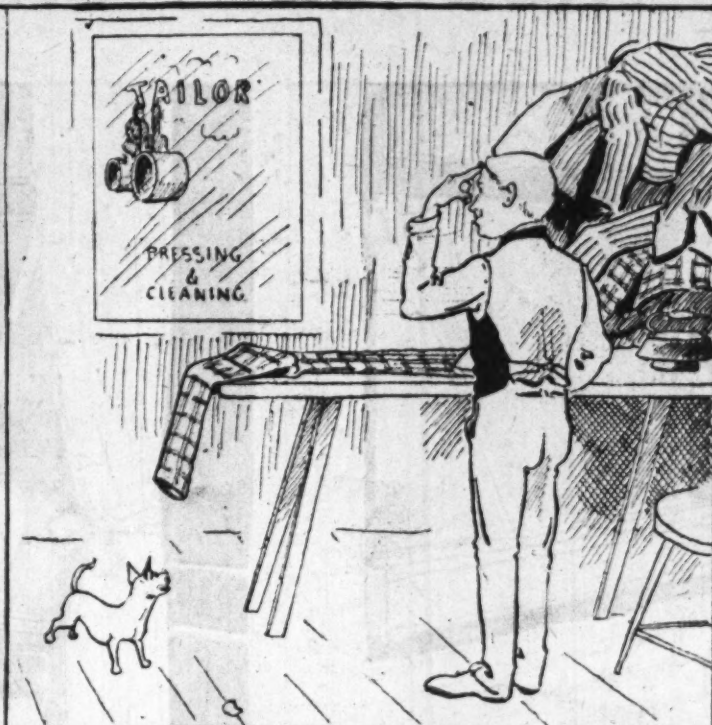


HOW SNIDER FINISHED HIS PRESSING CONTRACT.

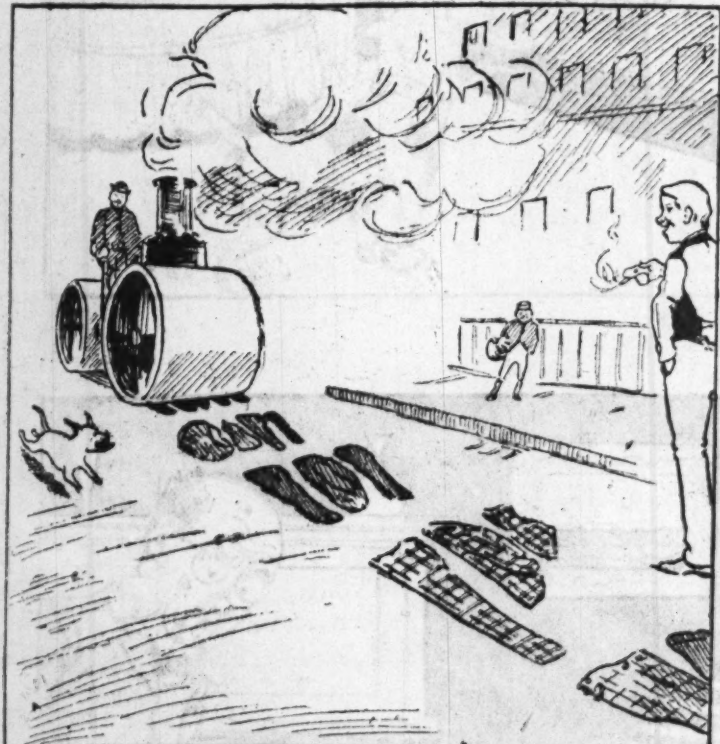
WHEN THE BAND BEGAN TO PLAY.



How will I ever get this job done in time?



Ah, a bright idea (sees a steam roller coming in distance).

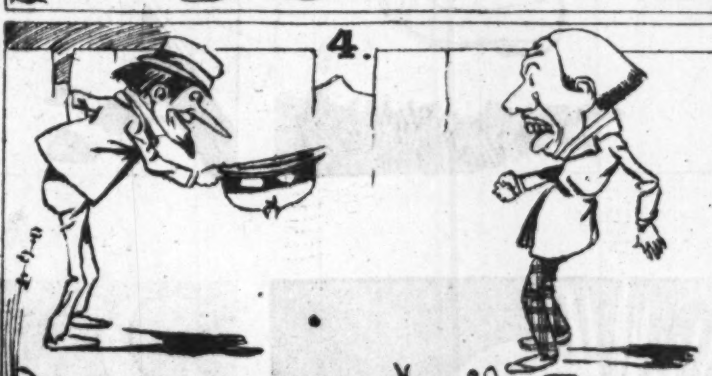
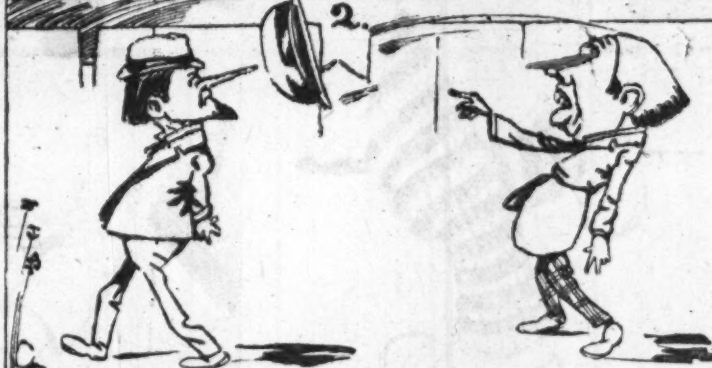


Oh! I don't know.



Thank you, old man.

MR. DE BERGERAC HANDS THE GENTLEMAN HIS HAT.



THIS ONE IS ALMOST FULL.

THE WATER FREEZES AS FAST AS YOU POUR IT IN.

WOW! BUT IT'S COLD. WISH I HAD A PAIR OF EAR MUFFS.

1.-Now we'll see whose plays the loudest.



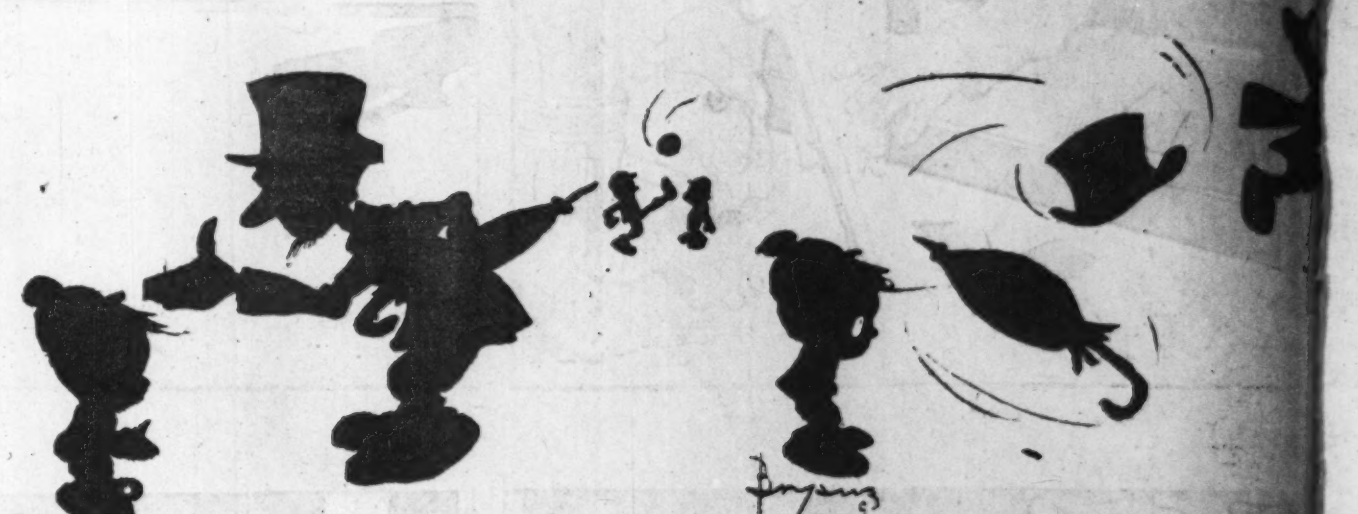
THEY'RE GOING TO PLAY NOW.

LET US CLIMB OUT AND STAND ON THE ICE.



2.-Go ned mit de moosick.

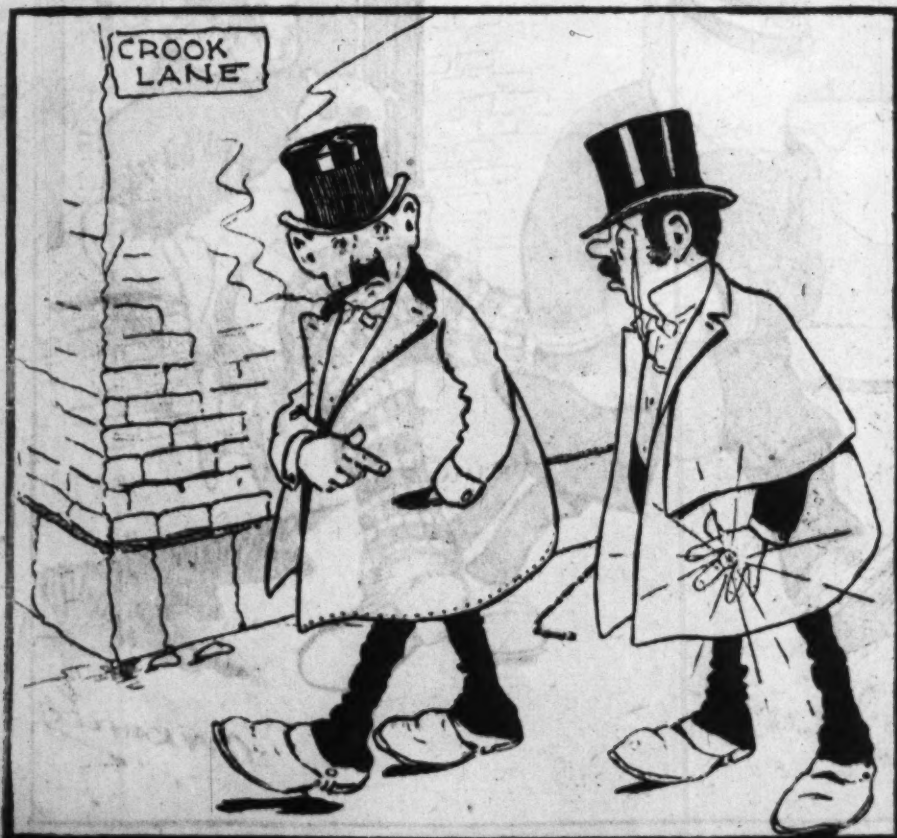
3.-Wow!



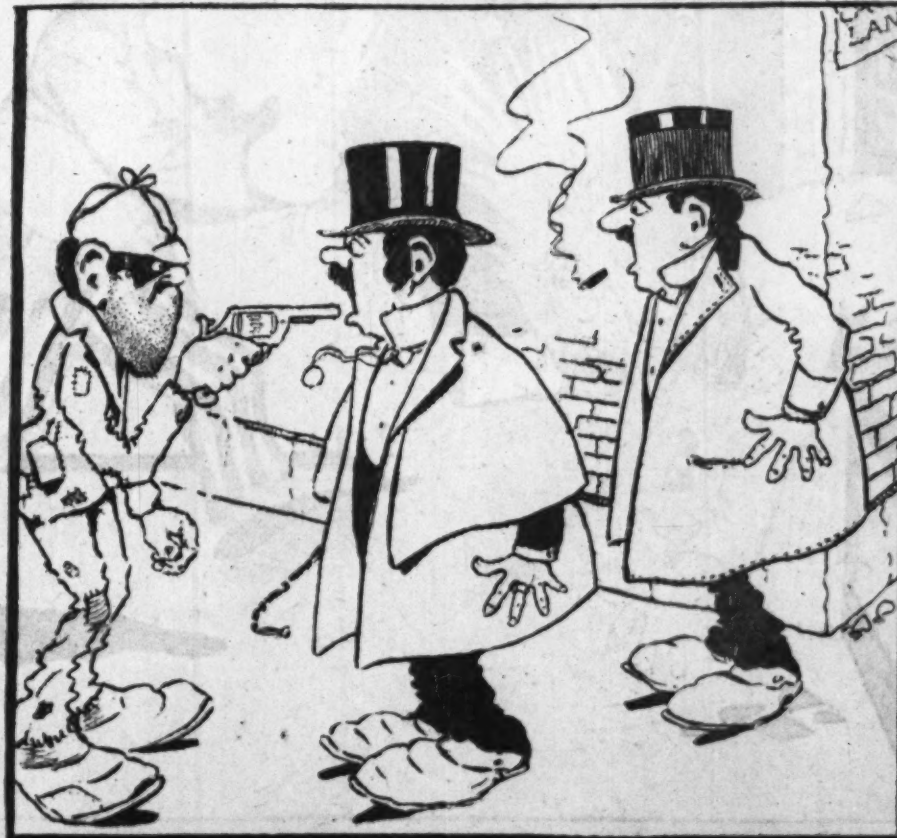
"Oh my son, why don't you play with the other boys?"

"Because I got de moosick, see!"

THE ADVICE WAS GOOD--BUT--



Smith--Turn that diamond ring around on the inside of your hand, Jinks, this is a very dangerous neighborhood.



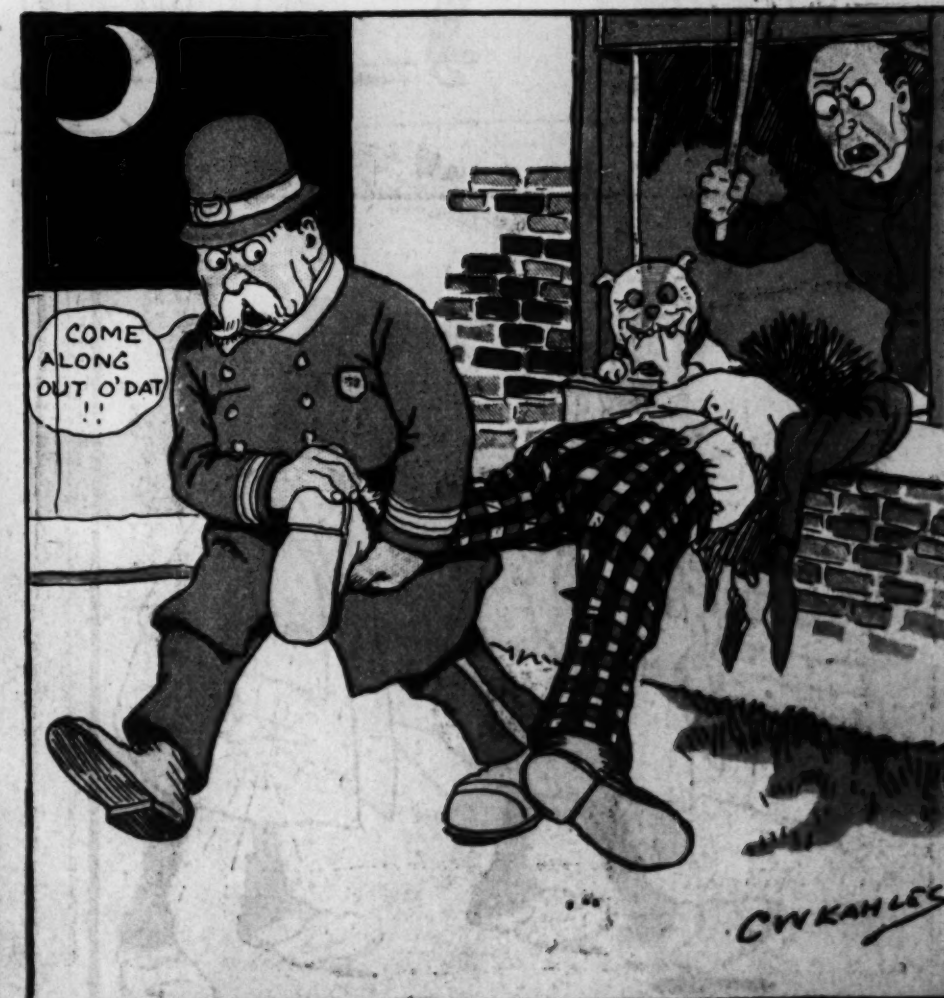
Footpad--How up your hands, gent.



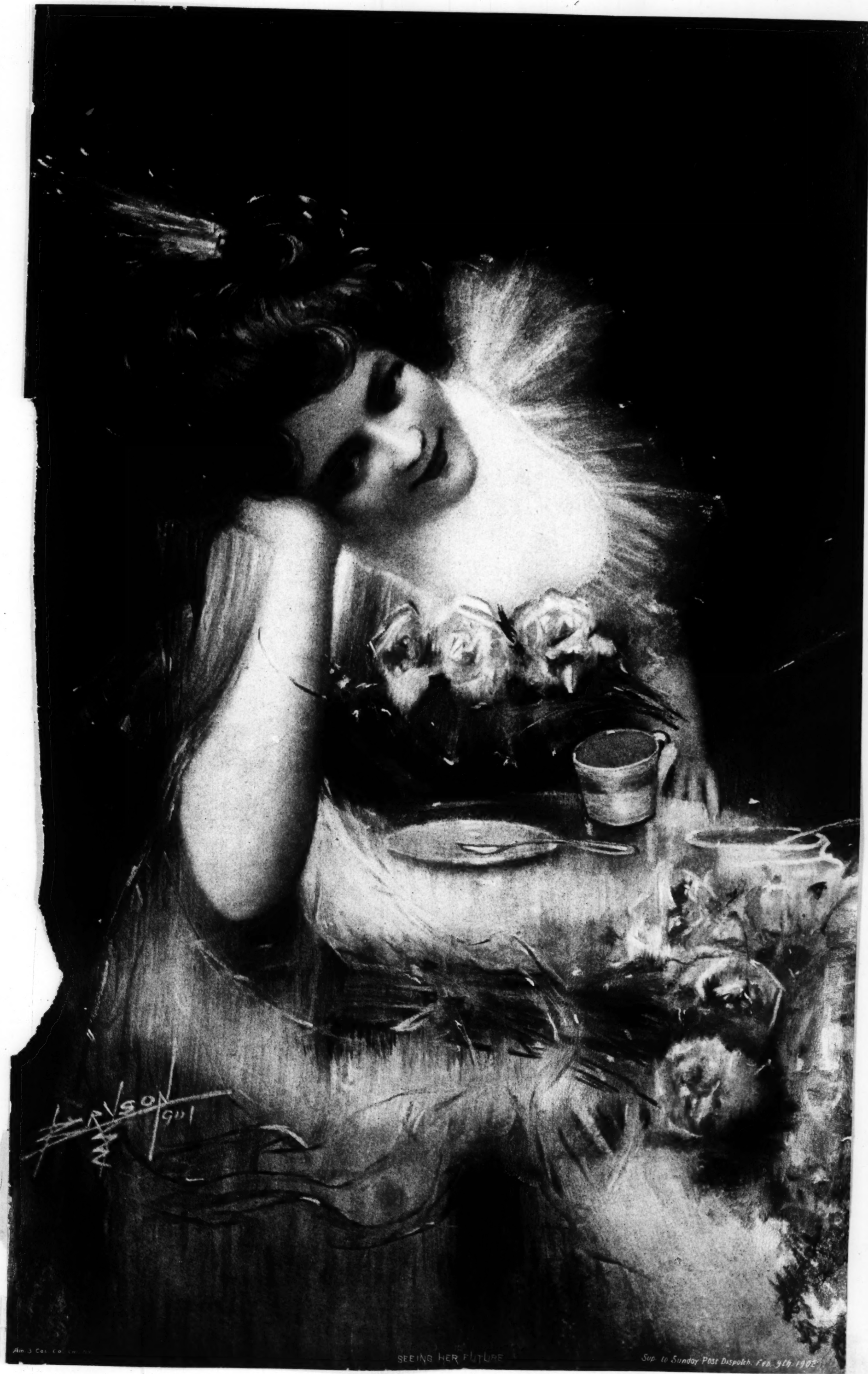
Smith--For heaven's sake, Jinks, turn your hand around.



# BURGLAR BILL IN TROUBLE AGAIN.







SEEING HER FUTURE

Sup. to Sunday Post Dispatch, Feb. 9th, 1902